

Clocks and Watches.

THE NEW GOODS THIS YEAR ARE
PRETTIER THAN EVER BEFORE.
WE HAVE THEM AT THE RIGHT
PRICE.

Challoner, Mitchell & Co.,
JEWELLERS, 41 GOVERNMENT STREET.

YOUR TALKER FOR FINE TEA WILL SOON IMPROVE BY USING

TAMILKANDE TEA

Selected from the
crack gardens of
Ceylon, Darjeeling
and China. Blend-
ed by machinery.

AROMA,
FLAVOR,
PURITY,
STRENGTH.

"Two Cups in One."

IN LEAD PACKAGES AND 5 lb. CAKE BOXES.

SIMON LEISER & CO., Agents, Victoria.

TAMILKANDE TEA CO., Montreal.

Mining Shares

AN INVESTMENT.

We have the exclusive sale for Victoria of the Treasury Stock of the following Trail Creek Companies, and which we can recommend to our clients as an investment which will be likely to make them money.

Roseland Red Mountain, \$3000
Celle's Queen, 100
Novelty, 100
The Alps, 100
Ivanhoe, 100
Yale, 100

H. CUTHBERT & CO.'S

MINING BROKERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—Young girl to take care of a child.

Apply Imperial Restaurant, Yates street.

LOST—On the road from Guelph to the City, on Sunday last, a 24 Colts rifle. Finder will please return to 1027 White street, City.

GIRL WANTED—An one for general housework. Apply Mrs. Marwick, 13 Niagara st., James Bay.

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN—From Belleville street, James Bay, a black and white English setter pup, 3 months old. Finder will be rewarded upon returning same to H. D. Helmsken, Belleville street.

DAUGHTERS OF ENGLAND will give a social and dance in A. O. U. W. Hall, on Thursday, 17th, 18th & 19th of September. Admission 25 cents.

FOR SALE—The coal rights of 387 acres on Pender Island. The land for sale in parcels or on block. H. J. Robertson, Times office.

SHINGLES FOR SALE—Good, Holford & Co., Broad street, opposite the Strand.

—Art squares in all sizes at Weller Bros. These goods give an increasing satisfaction and we recommend them, as pretty, inexpensive and durable carpets. We know that is just what you want.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO-MORROW, AT 2 P.M.

47 HURON STREET.

Furniture and Effects

Comprising—B.W. bed set, maple bed set, clipper bed set, mahogany bed set, etc., etc., etc., dining table, carpets, linoleum, oil cloth, fixtures, curtains, blinds, crockery, glassware, wardrobes, etc., etc. If you want a new and modern home, call and see our stock.

W. T. HARDY, Auctioneer.

W. T. HARDY, Auctioneer.

W. T. HARDY, Auctioneer.

W. T. HARDY, Auctioneer.

W. T. HARDY, Auctioneer.

W. T. HARDY, Auctioneer.

W. T. HARDY, Auctioneer.

W. T. HARDY, Auctioneer.

W. T. HARDY, Auctioneer.

W. T. HARDY, Auctioneer.

W. T. HARDY, Auctioneer.

W. T. HARDY, Auctioneer.

W. T. HARDY, Auctioneer.

W. T. HARDY, Auctioneer.

W. T. HARDY, Auctioneer.

W. T. HARDY, Auctioneer.

W. T. HARDY, Auctioneer.

W. T. HARDY, Auctioneer.

W. T. HARDY, Auctioneer.

W. T. HARDY, Auctioneer.

W. T. HARDY, Auctioneer.

W. T. HARDY, Auctioneer.

W. T. HARDY, Auctioneer.

W. T. HARDY, Auctioneer.

W. T. HARDY, Auctioneer.

W. T. HARDY, Auctioneer.

W. T. HARDY, Auctioneer.

W. T. HARDY, Auctioneer.

W. T. HARDY, Auctioneer.

W. T. HARDY, Auctioneer.

W. T. HARDY, Auctioneer.

W. T. HARDY, Auctioneer.

W. T. HARDY, Auctioneer.

W. T. HARDY, Auctioneer.

W. T. HARDY, Auctioneer.

W. T. HARDY, Auctioneer.

W. T. HARDY, Auctioneer.

W. T. HARDY, Auctioneer.

W. T. HARDY, Auctioneer.

W. T. HARDY, Auctioneer.

W. T. HARDY, Auctioneer.

W. T. HARDY, Auctioneer.

W. T. HARDY, Auctioneer.

W. T. HARDY, Auctioneer.

W. T. HARDY, Auctioneer.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Events of Interest in the Amateur and Professional Field.

THE WHEEL.

25-MILE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Denver, Sept. 15.—O. B. Mackenberger, the "Butterfly Boy," who defeated A. F. Senn, of New York, in a 25-mile bicycle race, unopposed, yesterday, in 1:07:00.35, now claims the championship of the world for that distance, and is ready to meet any reputable rider in defense of the claim. He has accepted the challenge of Monte Scott, of New York, who won the Irvington-Mituba road race two years in succession, and a race between them will probably take place on the Denver track within a month.

FOOTBALL.

COWICHAN CLUB.

On Saturday last the Cowichan Football Club was reorganized for the season. The officers elected were: F. H. Maitland-Douglas, president; H. T. Fall, captain; E. H. Hicks-Beach, vice-president; F. Lomas, secretary-treasurer; and H. T. Fall, E. H. Hicks-Beach, F. Lomas, G. Mellin, R. Harris, committee. Matches can be arranged on application to the secretary at Duncan, B. C.

COLO NEWS.

Manila, Philippine Islands, Sept. 15.—Among the leaders in the conspiracy who were shot yesterday at Cavite, in the island of Luzon, were two merchants worth a million pesos (about \$200,000), the governor of the island and several doctors and chemists.

If you are tired taking the large, old-fashioned, grating pills, try Carter's Little Liver Pills and take some comfort. A man can't stand everything. One pill a dose. Try them.

—Art squares in all sizes at Weller Bros. These goods give an increasing satisfaction and we recommend them, as pretty, inexpensive and durable carpets. We know that is just what you want.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION.

ON—

TO-MORROW, AT 2 P.M.

47 HURON STREET.

Furniture and Effects

Comprising—B.W. bed set, maple bed set, clipper bed set, mahogany bed set, etc., etc., etc., dining table, carpets, linoleum, oil cloth, fixtures, curtains, blinds, crockery, glassware, wardrobes, etc., etc. If you want a new and modern home, call and see our stock.

W. T. HARDY, Auctioneer.

W. T. HARDY, Auctioneer.

W. T. HARDY, Auctioneer.

W. T. HARDY, Auctioneer.

W. T. HARDY, Auctioneer.

W. T. HARDY, Auctioneer.

W. T. HARDY, Auctioneer.

W. T. HARDY, Auctioneer.

W. T. HARDY, Auctioneer.

W. T. HARDY, Auctioneer.

W. T. HARDY, Auctioneer.

W. T. HARDY, Auctioneer.

W. T. HARDY, Auctioneer.

W. T. HARDY, Auctioneer.

W. T. HARDY, Auctioneer.

W. T. HARDY, Auctioneer.

W. T. HARDY, Auctioneer.

W. T. HARDY, Auctioneer.

W. T. HARDY, Auctioneer.

W. T. HARDY, Auctioneer.

W. T. HARDY, Auctioneer.

W. T. HARDY, Auctioneer.

W. T. HARDY, Auctioneer.

W. T. HARDY, Auctioneer.

W. T. HARDY, Auctioneer.

W. T. HARDY, Auctioneer.

W. T. HARDY, Auctioneer.

W. T. HARDY, Auctioneer.

W. T. HARDY, Auctioneer.

W. T. HARDY, Auctioneer.

W. T. HARDY, Auctioneer.

W. T. HARDY, Auctioneer.

W. T. HARDY, Auctioneer.

W. T. HARDY, Auctioneer.

DROWNED IN BATCHES

Specialty Constructed Chutes on Ship Through Which Armenians Plunge to Death.

London Times A-ks: "Are Agitators Prepared to Face a General European War?"

Sultan May be Insane—Patience of European Powers Reached Its Limit.

London, Sept. 15.—A dispatch from Constantinople published here asserts that a wholesale massacre of Christians is planned to occur there within a fortnight, and that Armenians have been deported from there on board ships and have been drowned in batches, being shot through specially constructed chutes.

The Chronicle expresses the belief that Mr. Gladstone will be induced to address a meeting of demonstration at Chester in favor of the Armenians. The Times, in an editorial discussing the utterances of Lord Rosebery and Henry Asquith on the Armenian question, says: "Lord Rosebery and Mr. Asquith have assumed a very grave responsibility. It is easy to conjure a whirlwind of national wrath, but it would be the strongest will and most sagacious judgment to direct the storm which it raised. Are the agitators prepared to face a European war? If not, let them pause while there is yet time."

Vice Admiral Sir John Ommanney Hopkins, K.C.B., has been appointed to succeed Sir Michael Colm Seymour, K.C.B., as commander-in-chief of the Mediterranean station.

Mrs. Emily Crawford, writing in the Sunday Times, says: "A friend who has been admitted to Yildiz palace for professional reasons, says that the sultan ought to be deposed in his own interests, and that if he is not he will be murdered by the jealous palace minions. He never sleeps in the same bed for two nights running. He believes that conspiracies are in the building, and his emirs maintain the deception. It becomes a grave question whether he is not insane, like his brother Murad, the deposed sultan. The Sheikh-ul-Islam has the power to depose him."

Constantinople, Sept. 15.—To those who have eyes to see there is more and more evident the approach of a crisis in the affairs of the Ottoman empire. But the Turk himself offers no signs of an appreciation of the fate that is impending in the limit that has apparently been reached in the patience of the European powers with the process of extermination of the Armenians that has been steadily and relentlessly pursued by the Turks.

There is no diminution in the rancor displayed by the Mussulmans towards the Armenians, and no sign of the relinquishing of the Turks' contention that the Armenians are persistent and determined revolutionists and agitators against the sovereignty of the sultan, and as such invite the stringent repressive measures that have been used against them. Some color has to be admitted to this contention of the Turks from the fact that some envoys of the sultan have received a circular note from the Hittchak revolutionary committee, declaring that if the reforms demanded by the Armenians at the time of the raid by them upon the Ottoman bank are not granted, there will be a more serious outbreak against the Turkish authorities and over a much wider area than the last, which resulted in the apparently indiscriminate slaughter of Armenians in this city.

Since Friday there has been a large increase of the patriots' cavalry in the Hittchak, the suburb of Constantinople in which are situated the French and English embassies' residences, and in Bayrakdar and Pera. This is the sultan's precautionary measure against future outbreaks, in compliance with the warning contained in the note from the powers. These troops, it is understood, come under the authority of those who are warned that they will be responsible if outbreaks involving the destruction of property and loss of life occurred, but the troops are at the same time instructed to use their arms in self-defense if they are attacked. These so-called precautionary measures have not improved the situation, but have rather served to extend the feeling of terrorism on account of the feeling of doubt as to what secondary and veiled meaning may be hidden behind the letter of instructions to the troops. Meantime the British relief committee is busy with the work of helping the distressed Armenians.

The official Turkish estimate of the number of victims of the massacres in this city is 1,100. Other estimates run pretty much all the way upward from this figure. The official estimate is coupled with the allegation that many of those killed were in reality Turks, but that they were buried with the Armenians and that their numbers went to swell the supposed number of Armenian victims. This statement undoubtedly is intended as an apology and explanation of the version contained in the note of the powers that the savage hands which murdered the Armenians were not accidental gatherings of fanatical people or undisciplined mobs, but that there was every indication of their special organization and of its being known if not directed by the authorities. In foreign circles how the statements that Turks were killed along with the Armenians is denied. The actual number of victims of the disorders was certainly 5,000 and will probably reach 6,000. The military authorities state that three soldiers were killed and three were wounded. The reports state that 150 Mussulmans were wounded.

All Mussulmans who have got back

bled by the extraordinary tribune appointed to pass judgment on those implicated in the recent massacres have been acquitted of the charge of complicity. The evidence against many of them was deemed by foreign residents here to be conclusive and the failure to hold them adds to the conviction that the Porte has no intention of complying with the demands of the powers that the culprits shall be brought to punishment. In view of this failure to punish the authors of outrages upon Armenians the state of terrorism among the Armenians continues unabated and the exodus of these people goes on with no diminution. The appearance of the refugees, many of them in a state of destitution from the hasty nature of their flight and all laboring under extreme apprehensions of a blow likely to fall at any time, evokes the universal compassion of the foreigners who see them.

FOUR TO BE WEANED

A Quartette of Political Partisans Soon to Relinquish the Exhilarating Pap.

The Insurance Act—Sir Frank Smith Denies a Rumor—The Crow's Nest.

An Order Prohibiting Intoxicating Liquors Within Eight Miles of the House.

Ottawa, Sept. 15.—The debates committee, which had the case of Vanasse, Macleod, Bouchard and Laidlaw before it, is preparing a report to recommend the dismissal of all four for being active political partisans. The only case in doubt was Laidlaw, who denied he was secretary of the committee to revise voters' lists. This morning copies of circulars and letters sent out by Laidlaw, with his name attached, were received, making conclusive evidence against him. The committee met to adopt its report, but owing to the Conservative caucus going on it adjourned without doing any business.

In the house yesterday Hon. Mr. Laurier said in reply to Sir Adolphe Beaudry that he did not know anything about the intention of Mr. Greenway as reported in newspapers regarding the school question, nor had he received any information of Mr. Greenway's coming to Ottawa to have a conference with the Dominion authorities.

During a discussion in the senate last evening on Mr. Laidlaw's bill respecting foreign insurance companies, Sir Oliver Mowat stated that if the silver party became dominant in the ensuing presidential election in the States, the government would be disposed to accept an amendment to the insurance act requiring Canadian claims to be paid in gold.

Mr. Douglas gives notice of a motion in favor of an investigation into the present methods of grading Manitoba wheat, with a view of correcting existing evils. He wants:

1. That the grain standard board of 1885 shall consist of at least one-half farmers or representatives of the farmers.
2. To make permanent the grades and standards with reference to No. 1 and 2 hard and Northern.
3. In fixing the permanent standards the board is to consider the varying qualities of wheat from year to year in the past.
4. The word "Manitoba" is to be prefixed to all permanent grades of wheat grown in the Northwest.
5. No. 1 hard to consist of at least 75 per cent. of hard wheat, 51 pounds to the bushel.
6. No. 2 hard of 60 per cent. hard wheat of weight 60 pounds.
7. No. 1 Northern to consist of not less than 50 per cent. of hard wheat, weight 60 pounds.
8. The government to aid in securing the placing of such grades on the provincial grain exchanges and getting market quotations of the same.

Sir Frank Smith denies the report that he is to marry Lady Thompson.

The government will render substantial aid to the Canadian Pacific to build a railway from Lethbridge to Nelson through the Crow's Nest Pass, and next spring the actual work of construction will be well under way. The 1891 may exceed five millions, the amount which the contractors intend asking parliament to loan them.

The usual portion of the Thousand Islands will be withdrawn from sale. The house of commons yesterday unanimously passed a motion instructing the speaker to issue an order prohibiting intoxicating liquors within the precincts of the house.

The opposition met in caucus this forenoon. For an hour and a half the principal matter discussed was the Aberdeen-Tupper correspondence. It was decided not to put a straight motion on the matter, but to discuss the question on another motion. It was also agreed that parliament might adjourn about the end of next week, or the first of October at the latest. Mr. Laurier occupied the chair.

American News.

New Wharton, Sept. 15.—The Bennett National Bank has posted a notice of suspension. The reason given is the withdrawal of deposits beyond the reserve of the bank to maintain. The bank promises to pay all deposits in full. Liabilities aggregate \$50,000; assets, \$125,000, of which \$30,000 is in bills receivable. This is the second suspension of the Bennett National Bank within a year.

—Toronto press printing, etc., in abundance at Weller Bros.

If the Law... Prohibited

the wasteful extravagance of money, we would have a monopoly of the dry goods trade.

The indications are that this Sept. will show more goods sold here than in any former September in the history of this store. Increased Activity. Worthwhile Goods. Prices hardly ever before equalled, and Generous Advertising have overcome the inertia and depression of the time and the season. You can make money on the offerings of to-day and every day this week.

White Marcella Quilts, 75x84 in. \$1.15
White Summer Blankets, 56x70 in. 1.00

KID GLOVES.

We have just to hand a case of FERRIN FRERE'S Kid Gloves. This Glove is the genuine article; not the spurious trash that has so spoiled the trade for the past year in this very choice article.

DRESS GOODS.

We have to hand in immense variety, Tweeds, Heather (Red and Green) Mixtures, Serges, and all the new styles for Autumn wear.

BLACK MATERIALS.

Beautiful styles in Crepons, at prices from 50c. to \$2.75 per yard. Henriettes, Cachemires, Serges, etc.

THE WESTSIDE.

7th September, 1895.

J. HUTCHESON & CO.

Away It Goes



OVER everything—just like our prices. We have set things humming with our own parade. Everybody is looking for us if they don't they ought to do so. Bring your pocket book if you want to pick up gold; we've got it; no silver dollars worth 5c. in our catalogue. Hard money and small profits.

Don't forget it is NOT a small 7 lb. bag of Rotted Oats, but a big sack of 10 lbs. for 25c.

20 lbs. Sugar for \$1.00.

Electric Soap, 60c. per box.

French Claret by the gallon or bottle.

HERE IS A DROP! Snow Flake Flour, \$1.00, Hungarian Flour, \$1.15.

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

Government St.

J. PIERCY & CO.

—IMPORTERS OF—

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods

AND CLOTHING.

Gents' Furnishing Manufacturers

35, 37 & 39 Yates St., Victoria.

Large and varied stock of New Fall Goods just arrived.

est-45w

Harrison Hot Springs

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The best time of the year for a visit to the Springs—no mosquitoes, excellent fishing and hunting. Wonderful curative Hot Springs. Very low rates. Everything first class.

ANDREW SHERET,

Plumber, Gas and Hot Water Fitter

117 Fort Street, near Bligh Street.

800 Seven connections a specialty.

The Cheapest Yet Offered!

Ten minutes from Albion Iron Works or Power House. House of six rooms, in good condition; also cottage of three rooms, corner lot, city water, good drainage; the whole lot sold at once for \$750. If payment of a quarter down terms can be arranged for balance in monthly payments or mortgage. HOUSES TO LET.

A. H. HARMAN & CO., 44 Broad St.

A Slice of this Earth

...NOT ALL OF IT...

We Pay Men's Wages, Guarantee First Class Work

And are still able to give our customers better rates than those who claim to work at a fair profit.

A trial order will convince you of the truth of this assertion.

Greenwood, Smith & Randolph,

Printers and Bookbinders, 28 Fort St.

Victoria Lumber and Manf. Co.

(LIMITED.)

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the said Company, held on the 1st day of September, 1896, an amendment of 5 per cent. per share was levied upon the Capital Stock of the said Company, payable on the 3rd day of October, 1896, to D. C. Fulton, Treasurer, at Hudson, Wisconsin.

An stock upon which said amendment shall remain unpaid on the 30th day of October, 1896, shall be deemed delinquent, and will be duly advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment shall be made on or before the date last mentioned will be sold under the direction of the Directors, and in accordance with the by-laws of the Company to pay the delinquent's account, together with the cost of advertising and expenses of the sale.

WM. H. PHIPPS, Secretary.

West Wellington Coal

(JORDON MINE.)

This Coal is now on the market, and is the best mined in British Columbia to-day, being the same as the old original Wellington. Prices

A FOUL PLOT AMONG FENIANS

England in the Presence of a Great
Conspiracy Hatched by
Dynamiters.

Tynan, the Notorious "Number One,"
Arrested on Scotland Yard
Warrant.

Discovery of a Bomb Factory - Many
Are Interested in the Mura-
derous Scheme.

Boulogne, Sept. 15.—Tynan, the notorious "Number One," has been arrested here on a Scotland yard warrant, which was issued in 1882. Tynan arrived in Europe by landing in Genoa in August. He proceeded from there to Paris, where he remained for some days, consulting with a number of the dynamite faction of the Irish party. He had been travelling under the name of George Gordon and other aliases when he arrived in Boulogne on Friday evening and put up at the Hotel Folkestone, where he did not hesitate to expound his Fenian views in the bar of the hotel.

His movements had been watched from the time he arrived in French territory. The local commissary of police, together with an English detective, burst into his room at 4 o'clock in the morning. The detective held a loaded revolver to his head and threatened to shoot if he resisted. Tynan was secured and admitted his identity. Incriminating papers and a large sum of money were found in his possession. The prisoner was lodged in a cell in the Boulogne police jail and he will be extradited to England.

The warrant on which the arrest is made charges that the prisoner was concerned in the murders of Lord Frederick Cavendish, chief secretary, and Mr. Burke, under secretary, in Phoenix Park adjoining the vice-regal lodge in Dublin, on May 6, 1882, and with the manufacture of dynamite bombs for use in England.

Detective Inspector Walsh has arrived here from Scotland Yard to conduct the case. He said there would be some connection between Tynan's arrest and the arrest of a man named Bell at Glasgow and of J. Wallace at Rotterdam.

London, Sept. 15.—The first name of the man named Bell arrested at Glasgow on Saturday in connection with Tynan's arrest at Boulogne is Edward. He is described as an American. He was arrested quietly at the Victoria Hotel in Glasgow, where he has been staying for four days. The Standard has an editorial based on a dispatch from its correspondent at Cologne, in which it expresses the belief that Tynan when arrested was preparing for further dynamite operations in England.

A dispatch from Boulogne to the Associated Press says that Tynan spent Saturday evening in the bar of an hotel drinking and standing for drinks freely and talking politics. He retired to bed intoxicated at two o'clock in the morning and was under the influence of drink when he was arrested. He assumed his innocence till Detective Walsh revealed to him all his recent movements, when he admitted his identity.

The formalities of extradition in Tynan's case will occupy a fortnight. Tynan's mother and brother, who are living at Kingstown, near Dublin, declare that they never knew of his movements, and that they supposed he was canvassing for a political party in the United States. His mother was preparing to go to New York to see him.

The secretary of the British Amnesty Association, speaking of the arrest of Tynan says that they will afford Tynan means for his defence, but that he will have no sympathy if he has been guilty of any recent conspiracy.

The Times has an editorial this morning commenting on the arrests at Boulogne, Glasgow and Rotterdam of a number of persons suspected of complicity in a dynamite plot, in the course of which it says: "Unless the police have committed a succession of blunders we are in the presence of a conspiracy of the same type as that for which Dr. Gallagher was sentenced. As we have all along contended the inconsistencies are irreconcilable still and still remain more obvious in their intent and strong enough in numbers to organize and pay for a costly conspiracy against Great Britain. The lessons to be drawn are plain enough and the nation may draw them for itself the moment John Daly is enjoying triumphant receptions from his fellow countrymen. Dr. Spence Watson, president of the society of friends of Russian freedom, discredits the notion of a Fenian and nihilist alliance. On the whole we are inclined to agree with him. Our Brussels correspondent writes that the Antwerp bomb factory has no population aims, but there does not appear to be much evidence to support this view."

The Chronicle in its editorial on the subject points out that the new conspiracy has no root in Ireland, and that it is not even suggested by the police that the persons arrested have any connection with any organization, open or secret. The plot has been hatched, continued the Chronicle, in the drinking saloons of New York, and so, again, and carefully that every detail was known to the police from the inception of the scheme. Tynan might as well have explained the plot from house to house. It is all very strange and we want more light.

A Brussels dispatch to the Chronicle says: "Two thousand pounds sterling was found upon the persons arrested at Rotterdam, the suburb of Antwerp where the dynamite factory was situated. The police suspect fifteen other persons in various European capitals of complicity with the Rotterdam factory. Later information points to an attempt on the life of the Czar having been planned at Brussels."

A later dispatch from Brussels to the Associated Press shows that there was a woman connected with the arrested conspirators. The house at Rotterdam, the subject of Antwerp, where the police found the laboratory fully fitted with

appliances and materials for the manufacture of bombs and explosives, was hired by a woman, and the police are searching for her. The Belgian police have also found in the house referred to finger and footprints. It is believed that this fact will serve to identify the men who occupied the house, and connect the right persons with this feature of the great conspiracy.

Dublin, Sept. 15.—John Daly, who was recently released from Portland prison, after serving several years for conviction of complicity in a dynamite plot, together with his brother, arrived at Queenstown, near here, on Saturday evening. He was met by John Redmond, Patrick O'Brien, Timothy Harrington and others. In replying to an address, Daly declared that he was not a dynamiter and that he never believed in dynamite to terrorize the English government. The dream of his life, he said, was to fight for Ireland like a soldier and a patriot.

There was also a demonstration here in honor of Daly by the Amnesty Association. They presented an address to the alleged dynamiter, and Daly in replying again repudiated the dynamite policy. He said that he thought that the Irishmen were too brave and generous to advocate such principles. He concluded by declaring that he would be identified with no party or faction.

Limerick, Sept. 15.—Upon the arrival here of John Daly, the released Irish dynamiter, the mayor and corporation of the town met him and an ovation was tendered to him by many thousands of people. In replying to an address Daly spoke in a strain similar to that of his address in Dublin yesterday, when he repudiated the dynamite policy, and said he thought that Irishmen were too noble and generous to advance such principles. Daly also paid a visit to his mother in this city. The houses of Limerick were illuminated to night, and there was a torchlight procession in his honor.

Queensstown, Sept. 15.—The Cunard line steamer Lucania sailed this morning at 8:40 o'clock, having on board Albert G. Whitehead, the recently released dynamiter.

AMERICAN POLITICS

New York State Democratic Convention Expected to Declare
for Bryan.

The Silver Candidate to Make His
Washington Speech in Front
of the Capitol.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 13.—All within 48 hours the prospect of a state Democratic convention, enlivened by a sharp contest for supremacy between those who advocate strict party regularity by the endorsement of the Chicago ticket and platform, and those who are inclined to believe that what they call heresies are not binding upon the party, has vanished, and in its place has appeared a brass band, red fire, ratification meeting with little or no friction, and possibly placing its endorsement almost unanimously upon the Chicago convention.

Senator Hill will probably not attend the convention. That will remove one element of the anticipated discord.

Chairman Hinkley, of the state committee, whose place is wanted by those who favor the Chicago ticket, will decline to be a candidate for re-election, and that eliminates another chance of friction. Senator Hill was interviewed by an Associated Press representative in Albany to-day. This is the first definite statement he has made on the subject. He said: "I will probably remain away from the Buffalo convention. The statement emanating from Buffalo that I had telegraphed in response to a query that I would be there Thursday, is without foundation. Mr. Mack, state committeeman from that section, telegraphed me on Friday, asking when I would arrive in Buffalo, and whether it was definite or not that I would be there. As I said, I shall probably not attend the convention, but a great many things might happen between now and Wednesday."

In addition to the report of these elements, which it was supposed would lead to serious complications, a heated controversy and a prolonged and bitter convention, the fact is patent to-night that seven-ninths of the members of the convention is composed of delegates who come instructed from their localities to vote for the Chicago ticket and platform. This places the control of the convention and all its actions in the hands of those who have assured Mr. Bryan and the Democratic national committee of active support, and the adoption of a platform and the selection of a state ticket will be easily disposed of with little or no friction.

Tammany intends to come to the convention on Tuesday with five special trains. They will bring with them bands of music and plenty of red fire, and will come in larger numbers than they have attended any convention during the past five years. This, in itself, considering the great distance from New York to Buffalo, is looked upon as significant of the fact that it is intended to make this convention a great ratification of the Chicago platform and ticket.

Washington, Sept. 13.—Mr. Bryan will make his Washington speech from the east front of the capitol if the present programme is adhered to. He is to be in the city next Saturday, September 19, which is the one hundredth anniversary of Washington's farewell address. The local committee having charge of the reception conceived the idea of making the occasion a celebration of the anniversary and concluded that in so doing no more appropriate place could be selected than the capitol grounds. They accordingly made application to Vice-President Stevenson and Speaker Reed, in whom the law rests the control of the capitol grounds. Telegrams asking permission to hold the meeting there were sent out yesterday. The vice-president responded promptly, giving his permission, but Mr. Reed's reply was not received until some time later, though he was also willing. The use of the capitol grounds is very rarely granted for any public demonstration. The effort of General J. S. Cox to secure the privilege is the last case in point.

It is now the intention of the committee to erect a platform on the east front

of the capitol, where the inaugural addresses of the presidents are made. The grounds in front of the capitol afford a standing room to 40,000 or 50,000 people. General Black, chairman of the national association of Democratic clubs, has issued an address asking clubs throughout the country to celebrate the anniversary by meeting and reading the farewell address. He says in his letter that the request is made at the suggestion of Mr. Bryan.

St. Louis, Sept. 13.—When William J. Bryan came out of the Presbyterian church, which he attended to-day, he was greeted by a crowd of people, who cheered him and shouted as lustily as did the throngs that heard him speak last night. By invitation he attended the church of which the Rev. G. P. Cannon is pastor, and as he entered the house of worship fully one thousand people were vainly seeking admission. But the edifice was packed to its fullest capacity and hundreds were turned away.

Nothing remarkable occurred during the services, but once the benediction was pronounced, there was a crush around the pew occupied by the candidate. All seemed determined to grasp him by the hand. The jam became so violent in a short time that Mr. Bryan was almost crushed to the floor. For blocks about the church was a great multitude of several thousands, who cheered him as lustily as he had been cheered the night before. The police pulled him through the crowd from the church door to his carriage at the curb, but men held the horses, and for several minutes he sat in the carriage shaking hands with men and women. Mr. Bryan took dinner with relatives and spent the afternoon with them. At 9 o'clock this evening he went to the private car provided for him by the national committee and went to bed. To-morrow at 6 o'clock in the morning he will start on his tour through the south.

Had Blood Between Them.
The over-slaving farmer's wife, her delicate sister-in-law, suffer more than they care to tell. The dark rings round the eyes, headaches, dizziness, palpitation or rheumatic twinges, betoken a run-down system. The blood is poor, and is a bar to enjoyment of life. Scott's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, strengthens and vitalizes the system, and specially restores the bloom of health to the cheeks. It cures when all others fail.

Paderewski's son, when a little boy, asked his father, who was playing in Paris at the time, whether he might go to the Cirque, where Paderewski was to perform. The distinguished pianist consented. When the lad came home his father asked him how he had enjoyed himself. "Oh, not at all," was the youngsters' reply. It was the duldest circus I have ever been to, I expected to see you go through hoops, but you only played at the piano just as you do at home."

An amusing anecdote is told of Robert Wallace, the Radical member of parliament for Edinburgh. The editor of a local paper asked him some time ago to furnish an article on a "light theological topic." He responded with forty columns on "The Relations Between the Presbyterian Churches and Modern Thought." The editor began using it in pieces, chopped at random from either end. At last accounts he was still at it.

Mothers

Anxiously watch declining health of their daughters. So many are cut off by consumption in early years that there is real cause for anxiety. In the early stages, when not beyond the reach of medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla will restore the quality and quantity of the blood and thus give good health. Read the following letter:

"It is but just to write about my daughter Cora, aged 19. She was completely run down, declining, had that tired feeling, and friends said she would not live over three months. She had a bad cough and nothing seemed to do her any good. I happened to read about Hood's Sarsaparilla and had her give it a trial. From the very first dose she began to get better. After taking a few bottles she was completely cured and her health has been the best ever since."

MRS. ADAMS PECK,
12 Railroad Place, Amsterdam, N. Y.

"I will say that my mother has not stated my case in as strong words as I would have done. Hood's Sarsaparilla has truly cured me and I am now well."

CORA PECK, Amsterdam, N. Y.

Be sure to get Hood's, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla.
Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists sell. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, non-poisonous, and perfectly reliable.

SEQUAH'S REMEDIES
Can be Obtained from your Chemist
TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE
Don't forget, these Remedies have been PUBLICLY TESTED
and proved to be superior to any other

Sold by all Chemists and direct from Langley & Henderson Bros.

You Can Buy **BEST FOR WASH DAY.**

SURPRISE SOAP.

BEST FOR EVERY DAY.

of any Grocer

BUILT UP THE SYSTEM IN A WONDERFUL MANNER.

**REV. JOHN W. BELL, D.D.,
HAMILTON, ONT.**

**JAMES A. BELL,
BEAVERTON, ONT.**

James A. Bell, of Beaverton, Ont., brother of the Rev. John Wesley Bell, D.D., of Hamilton, Ont., writes: "I was a victim of the trouble for several years. South American Nervine effected a complete cure. In their own particular field few men are better known than the Rev. John Wesley Bell, D.D., and his brother Mr. James A. Bell. The former was recognized by his thousands of friends all over the country as the popular and able missionary superintendent of the Royal Temples of Temperance. Among the 20,000 members of this order in Ontario his counsel is sought on all sorts of occasions. On the public platform he is one of the strong men of the day, battling against the evils of intemperance. Equally well known is Mr. Bell in other provinces of the Dominion, having been for years a member of the Manitoba Methodist Conference and part of this time was stationed in Winnipeg. His brother, Mr. James A. Bell, is a highly respected resident of Beaverton, where his influence, though perhaps more circumscribed than that of his eminent brother, is none the less effective and productive of good. Of recent years, however, the working ability of Mr. James A. Bell has been sadly impaired by severe attacks of nervous headache, accompanied by indigestion. Who can do fit work when this trouble takes hold of them and especially when it becomes chronic, as was, certainly, the case with Mr. Bell? The trouble passed such intensity that last year he was completely prostrated. In a word, he was a victim of the trouble for several years. South American Nervine effected a complete cure. In their own particular field few men are better known than the Rev. John Wesley Bell, D.D., and his brother Mr. James A. Bell. The former was recognized by his thousands of friends all over the country as the popular and able missionary superintendent of the Royal Temples of Temperance. Among the 20,000 members of this order in Ontario his counsel is sought on all sorts of occasions. On the public platform he is one of the strong men of the day, battling against the evils of intemperance. Equally well known is Mr. Bell in other provinces of the Dominion, having been for years a member of the Manitoba Methodist Conference and part of this time was stationed in Winnipeg. His brother, Mr. James A. Bell, is a highly respected resident of Beaverton, where his influence, though perhaps more circumscribed than that of his eminent brother, is none the less effective and productive of good. Of recent years, however, the working ability of Mr. James A. Bell has been sadly impaired by severe attacks of nervous headache, accompanied by indigestion. Who can do fit work when this trouble takes hold of them and especially when it becomes chronic, as was, certainly, the case with Mr. Bell? The trouble passed such intensity that last year he was completely prostrated. In a word, he was a victim of the trouble for several years. South American Nervine effected a complete cure. In their own particular field few men are better known than the Rev. John Wesley Bell, D.D., and his brother Mr. James A. Bell. The former was recognized by his thousands of friends all over the country as the popular and able missionary superintendent of the Royal Temples of Temperance. Among the 20,000 members of this order in Ontario his counsel is sought on all sorts of occasions. On the public platform he is one of the strong men of the day, battling against the evils of intemperance. Equally well known is Mr. Bell in other provinces of the Dominion, having been for years a member of the Manitoba Methodist Conference and part of this time was stationed in Winnipeg. His brother, Mr. James A. Bell, is a highly respected resident of Beaverton, where his influence, though perhaps more circumscribed than that of his eminent brother, is none the less effective and productive of good. Of recent years, however, the working ability of Mr. James A. Bell has been sadly impaired by severe attacks of nervous headache, accompanied by indigestion. Who can do fit work when this trouble takes hold of them and especially when it becomes chronic, as was, certainly, the case with Mr. Bell? The trouble passed such intensity that last year he was completely prostrated. In a word, he was a victim of the trouble for several years. South American Nervine effected a complete cure. In their own particular field few men are better known than the Rev. John Wesley Bell, D.D., and his brother Mr. James A. Bell. The former was recognized by his thousands of friends all over the country as the popular and able missionary superintendent of the Royal Temples of Temperance. Among the 20,000 members of this order in Ontario his counsel is sought on all sorts of occasions. On the public platform he is one of the strong men of the day, battling against the evils of intemperance. Equally well known is Mr. Bell in other provinces of the Dominion, having been for years a member of the Manitoba Methodist Conference and part of this time was stationed in Winnipeg. His brother, Mr. James A. Bell, is a highly respected resident of Beaverton, where his influence, though perhaps more circumscribed than that of his eminent brother, is none the less effective and productive of good. Of recent years, however, the working ability of Mr. James A. Bell has been sadly impaired by severe attacks of nervous headache, accompanied by indigestion. Who can do fit work when this trouble takes hold of them and especially when it becomes chronic, as was, certainly, the case with Mr. Bell? The trouble passed such intensity that last year he was completely prostrated. In a word, he was a victim of the trouble for several years. South American Nervine effected a complete cure. In their own particular field few men are better known than the Rev. John Wesley Bell, D.D., and his brother Mr. James A. Bell. The former was recognized by his thousands of friends all over the country as the popular and able missionary superintendent of the Royal Temples of Temperance. Among the 20,000 members of this order in Ontario his counsel is sought on all sorts of occasions. On the public platform he is one of the strong men of the day, battling against the evils of intemperance. Equally well known is Mr. Bell in other provinces of the Dominion, having been for years a member of the Manitoba Methodist Conference and part of this time was stationed in Winnipeg. His brother, Mr. James A. Bell, is a highly respected resident of Beaverton, where his influence, though perhaps more circumscribed than that of his eminent brother, is none the less effective and productive of good. Of recent years, however, the working ability of Mr. James A. Bell has been sadly impaired by severe attacks of nervous headache, accompanied by indigestion. Who can do fit work when this trouble takes hold of them and especially when it becomes chronic, as was, certainly, the case with Mr. Bell? The trouble passed such intensity that last year he was completely prostrated. In a word, he was a victim of the trouble for several years. South American Nervine effected a complete cure. In their own particular field few men are better known than the Rev. John Wesley Bell, D.D., and his brother Mr. James A. Bell. The former was recognized by his thousands of friends all over the country as the popular and able missionary superintendent of the Royal Temples of Temperance. Among the 20,000 members of this order in Ontario his counsel is sought on all sorts of occasions. On the public platform he is one of the strong men of the day, battling against the evils of intemperance. Equally well known is Mr. Bell in other provinces of the Dominion, having been for years a member of the Manitoba Methodist Conference and part of this time was stationed in Winnipeg. His brother, Mr. James A. Bell, is a highly respected resident of Beaverton, where his influence, though perhaps more circumscribed than that of his eminent brother, is none the less effective and productive of good. Of recent years, however, the working ability of Mr. James A. Bell has been sadly impaired by severe attacks of nervous headache, accompanied by indigestion. Who can do fit work when this trouble takes hold of them and especially when it becomes chronic, as was, certainly, the case with Mr. Bell? The trouble passed such intensity that last year he was completely prostrated. In a word, he was a victim of the trouble for several years. South American Nervine effected a complete cure. In their own particular field few men are better known than the Rev. John Wesley Bell, D.D., and his brother Mr. James A. Bell. The former was recognized by his thousands of friends all over the country as the popular and able missionary superintendent of the Royal Temples of Temperance. Among the 20,000 members of this order in Ontario his counsel is sought on all sorts of occasions. On the public platform he is one of the strong men of the day, battling against the evils of intemperance. Equally well known is Mr. Bell in other provinces of the Dominion, having been for years a member of the Manitoba Methodist Conference and part of this time was stationed in Winnipeg. His brother, Mr. James A. Bell, is a highly respected resident of Beaverton, where his influence, though perhaps more circumscribed than that of his eminent brother, is none the less effective and productive of good. Of recent years, however, the working ability of Mr. James A. Bell has been sadly impaired by severe attacks of nervous headache, accompanied by indigestion. Who can do fit work when this trouble takes hold of them and especially when it becomes chronic, as was, certainly, the case with Mr. Bell? The trouble passed such intensity that last year he was completely prostrated. In a word, he was a victim of the trouble for several years. South American Nervine effected a complete cure. In their own particular field few men are better known than the Rev. John Wesley Bell, D.D., and his brother Mr. James A. Bell. The former was recognized by his thousands of friends all over the country as the popular and able missionary superintendent of the Royal Temples of Temperance. Among the 20,000 members of this order in Ontario his counsel is sought on all sorts of occasions. On the public platform he is one of the strong men of the day, battling against the evils of intemperance. Equally well known is Mr. Bell in other provinces of the Dominion, having been for years a member of the Manitoba Methodist Conference and part of this time was stationed in Winnipeg. His brother, Mr. James A. Bell, is a highly respected resident of Beaverton, where his influence, though perhaps more circumscribed than that of his eminent brother, is none the less effective and productive of good. Of recent years, however, the working ability of Mr. James A. Bell has been sadly impaired by severe attacks of nervous headache, accompanied by indigestion. Who can do fit work when this trouble takes hold of them and especially when it becomes chronic, as was, certainly, the case with Mr. Bell? The trouble passed such intensity that last year he was completely prostrated. In a word, he was a victim of the trouble for several years. South American Nervine effected a complete cure. In their own particular field few men are better known than the Rev. John Wesley Bell, D.D., and his brother Mr. James A. Bell. The former was recognized by his thousands of friends all over the country as the popular and able missionary superintendent of the Royal Temples of Temperance. Among the 20,000 members of this order in Ontario his counsel is sought on all sorts of occasions. On the public platform he is one of the strong men of the day, battling against the evils of intemperance. Equally well known is Mr. Bell in other provinces of the Dominion, having been for years a member of the Manitoba Methodist Conference and part of this time was stationed in Winnipeg. His brother, Mr. James A. Bell, is a highly respected resident of Beaverton, where his influence, though perhaps more circumscribed than that of his eminent brother, is none the less effective and productive of good. Of recent years, however, the working ability of Mr. James A. Bell has been sadly impaired by severe attacks of nervous headache, accompanied by indigestion. Who can do fit work when this trouble takes hold of them and especially when it becomes chronic, as was, certainly, the case with Mr. Bell? The trouble passed such intensity that last year he was completely prostrated. In a word, he was a victim of the trouble for several years. South American Nervine effected a complete cure. In their own particular field few men are better known than the Rev. John Wesley Bell, D.D., and his brother Mr. James A. Bell. The former was recognized by his thousands of friends all over the country as the popular and able missionary superintendent of the Royal Temples of Temperance. Among the 20,000 members of this order in Ontario his counsel is sought on all sorts of occasions. On the public platform he is one of the strong men of the day, battling against the evils of intemperance. Equally well known is Mr. Bell in other provinces of the Dominion, having been for years a member of the Manitoba Methodist Conference and part of this time was stationed in Winnipeg. His brother, Mr. James A. Bell, is a highly respected resident of Beaverton, where his influence, though perhaps more circumscribed than that of his eminent brother, is none the less effective and productive of good. Of recent years, however, the working ability of Mr. James A. Bell has been sadly impaired by severe attacks of nervous headache, accompanied by indigestion. Who can do fit work when this trouble takes hold of them and especially when it becomes chronic, as was, certainly, the case with Mr. Bell? The trouble passed such intensity that last year he was completely prostrated. In a word, he was a victim of the trouble for several years. South American Nervine effected a complete cure. In their own particular field few men are better known than the Rev. John Wesley Bell, D.D., and his brother Mr. James A. Bell. The former was recognized by his thousands of friends all over the country as the popular and able missionary superintendent of the Royal Temples of Temperance. Among the 20,000 members of this order in Ontario his counsel is sought on all sorts of occasions. On the public platform he is one of the strong men of the day, battling against the evils of intemperance. Equally well known is Mr. Bell in other provinces of the Dominion, having been for years a member of the Manitoba Methodist Conference and part of this time was stationed in Winnipeg. His brother, Mr. James A. Bell, is a highly respected resident of Beaverton, where his influence, though perhaps more circumscribed than that of his eminent brother, is none the less effective and productive of good. Of recent years, however, the working ability of Mr. James A. Bell has been sadly impaired by severe attacks of nervous headache, accompanied by indigestion. Who can do fit work when this trouble takes hold of them and especially when it becomes chronic, as was, certainly, the case with Mr. Bell? The trouble passed such intensity that last year he was completely prostrated. In a word, he was a victim of the trouble for several years. South American Nervine effected a complete cure. In their own particular field few men are better known than the Rev. John Wesley Bell, D.D., and his brother Mr. James A. Bell. The former was recognized by his thousands of friends all over the country as the popular and able missionary superintendent of the Royal Temples of Temperance. Among the 20,000 members of this order in Ontario his counsel is sought on all sorts of occasions. On the public platform he is one of the strong men of the day, battling against the evils of intemperance. Equally well known is Mr. Bell in other provinces of the Dominion, having been for years a member of the Manitoba Methodist Conference and part of this time was stationed in Winnipeg. His brother, Mr. James A. Bell, is a highly respected resident of Beaverton, where his influence, though perhaps more circumscribed than that of his eminent brother, is none the less effective and productive of good. Of recent years, however, the working ability of Mr. James A. Bell has been sadly impaired by severe attacks of nervous headache, accompanied by indigestion. Who can do fit work when this trouble takes hold of them and especially when it becomes chronic, as was, certainly, the case with Mr. Bell? The trouble passed such intensity that last year he was completely prostrated. In a word, he was a victim of the trouble for several years. South American Nervine effected a complete cure. In their own particular field few men are better known than the Rev. John Wesley Bell, D.D., and his brother Mr. James A. Bell. The former was recognized by his thousands of friends all over the country as the popular and able missionary superintendent of the Royal Temples of Temperance. Among the 20,000 members of this order in Ontario his counsel is sought on all sorts of occasions. On the public platform he is one of the strong men of the day, battling against the evils of intemperance. Equally well known is Mr. Bell in other provinces of the Dominion, having been for years a member of the Manitoba Methodist Conference and part of this time was stationed in Winnipeg. His brother, Mr. James A. Bell, is a highly respected resident of Beaverton, where his influence, though perhaps more circumscribed than that of his eminent brother, is none the less effective and productive of good. Of recent years, however, the working ability of Mr. James A. Bell has been sadly impaired by severe attacks of nervous headache, accompanied by indigestion. Who can do fit work when this trouble takes hold of them and especially when it becomes chronic, as was, certainly, the case with Mr. Bell? The trouble passed such intensity that last year he was completely prostrated. In a word, he was a victim of the trouble for several years. South American Nervine effected a complete cure. In their own particular field few men are better known than the Rev. John Wesley Bell, D.D., and his brother Mr. James A. Bell. The former was recognized by his thousands of friends all over the country as the popular and able missionary superintendent of the Royal Temples of Temperance. Among the 20,000 members of this order in Ontario his counsel is sought on all sorts of occasions. On the public platform he is one of the strong men of the day, battling against the evils of intemperance. Equally well known is Mr. Bell in other provinces of the Dominion, having been for years a member of the Manitoba Methodist Conference and part of this time was stationed in Winnipeg. His brother, Mr. James A. Bell, is a highly respected resident of Beaverton, where his influence, though perhaps more circumscribed than that of his eminent brother, is none the less effective and productive of good. Of recent years, however, the working ability of Mr. James A. Bell has been sadly impaired by severe attacks of nervous headache, accompanied by indigestion. Who can do fit work when this trouble takes hold of them and especially when it becomes chronic, as was, certainly, the case with Mr. Bell? The trouble passed such intensity that last year he was completely prostrated. In a word, he was a victim of the trouble for several years. South American Nervine effected a complete cure. In their own particular field few men are better known than the Rev. John Wesley Bell, D.D., and his brother Mr. James A. Bell. The former was recognized by his thousands of friends all over the country as the popular and able missionary superintendent of the Royal Temples of Temperance. Among the 20,000 members of this order in Ontario his counsel is sought on all sorts of occasions. On the public platform he is one of the strong men of the day, battling against the evils of intemperance. Equally well known is Mr. Bell in other provinces of the Dominion, having been for years a member of the Manitoba Methodist Conference and part of this time was stationed in Winnipeg. His brother, Mr. James A. Bell, is a highly respected resident of Beaverton, where his influence, though perhaps more circumscribed than that of his eminent brother, is none the less effective and productive of good. Of recent years, however, the working ability of Mr. James A. Bell has been sadly impaired by severe attacks of nervous headache, accompanied by indigestion. Who can do fit work when this trouble takes hold of them and especially when it becomes chronic, as was, certainly, the case with Mr. Bell? The trouble passed such intensity that last year he was completely prostrated. In a word, he was a victim of the trouble for several years. South American Nervine effected a complete cure. In their own particular field few men are better known than the Rev. John Wesley Bell, D.D., and his brother Mr. James A. Bell. The former was recognized by his thousands of friends all over the country as the popular and able missionary superintendent of the Royal Temples of Temperance. Among the 20,000 members of this order in Ontario his counsel is sought on all sorts of occasions. On the public platform he is one of the strong men of the day, battling against the evils of intemperance. Equally well known is Mr. Bell in other provinces of the Dominion, having been for years a member of the Manitoba Methodist Conference and part of this time was stationed in Winnipeg. His brother, Mr. James A. Bell, is a highly respected resident of Beaverton, where his influence, though perhaps more circumscribed than that of his eminent brother, is none the less effective and productive of good. Of recent years, however, the working ability of Mr. James A. Bell has been sadly impaired by severe attacks of nervous headache, accompanied by indigestion. Who can do fit work when this trouble takes hold of them and especially when it becomes chronic, as was, certainly, the case with Mr. Bell? The trouble passed such intensity that last year he was completely prostrated. In a word, he was a victim of the trouble for several years. South American Nervine effected a complete cure. In their own particular field few men are better known than the Rev. John Wesley Bell, D.D., and his brother Mr. James A. Bell. The former was recognized by his thousands of friends all over the country as the popular and able missionary superintendent of the Royal Temples of Temperance. Among the 20,000 members of this order in Ontario his counsel is sought on all sorts of occasions. On the public platform he is one of the strong men of the day, battling against the evils of intemperance. Equally well known is Mr. Bell in other provinces of the Dominion, having been for years a member of the Manitoba Methodist Conference and part of this time was stationed in Winnipeg. His brother, Mr. James A. Bell, is a highly respected resident of Beaverton, where his influence, though perhaps more circumscribed than that of his eminent brother, is none the less effective and productive of good. Of recent years, however, the working ability of Mr. James A. Bell has been sadly impaired by severe attacks of nervous headache, accompanied by indigestion. Who can do fit work when this trouble takes hold of them and especially when it becomes chronic, as was, certainly, the case with Mr. Bell? The trouble passed such intensity that last year he was completely prostrated. In a word, he was a victim of the trouble for several years. South American Nervine effected a complete cure. In their own particular field few men are better known than the Rev. John Wesley Bell, D.D., and his brother Mr. James A. Bell. The former was recognized by his thousands of friends all over the country as the popular and able missionary superintendent of the Royal Temples of Temperance. Among the 20,000 members of this order in Ontario his counsel is sought on all sorts of occasions. On the public platform he is one of the strong men of the day, battling against the evils of intemperance. Equally well known is Mr. Bell in other provinces of the Dominion, having been for years a member of the Manitoba Methodist Conference and part of this time was stationed in Winnipeg. His brother, Mr. James A. Bell, is a highly respected resident of Beaverton, where his influence, though perhaps more circumscribed than that of his eminent brother, is none the less effective and productive of good. Of recent years, however, the working ability of Mr. James A. Bell has been sadly impaired by severe attacks of nervous headache, accompanied by indigestion. Who can do fit work when this trouble takes hold of them and especially when it becomes chronic, as was, certainly, the case with Mr. Bell? The trouble passed such intensity that last year he was completely prostrated. In a word, he was a victim of the trouble for several years. South American Nervine effected a complete cure. In their own particular field few men are better known than the Rev. John Wesley Bell, D.D., and his brother Mr. James A. Bell. The former was recognized by his thousands of friends all over the country as the popular and able missionary superintendent of the Royal Temples of Temperance. Among the 20,000 members of this order in Ontario his counsel is sought on all sorts of occasions. On the public platform he is one of the strong men of the day, battling against the evils of intemperance. Equally well known is Mr. Bell in other provinces of the Dominion, having been for years a member of the Manitoba Methodist Conference and part of this time was stationed in Winnipeg. His brother, Mr. James A. Bell, is a highly respected resident of Beaverton, where his influence, though perhaps more circumscribed than that of his eminent brother, is none the less effective and productive of good. Of recent years, however, the working ability of Mr. James A. Bell has been sadly impaired by severe attacks of nervous headache, accompanied by indigestion. Who can do fit work when this trouble takes hold of them and especially when it becomes chronic, as was, certainly, the case with Mr. Bell? The trouble passed such intensity that last year he was completely prostrated. In a word, he was a victim of the trouble for several years. South American Nervine effected a complete cure. In their own particular field few men are better known than the Rev. John Wesley Bell, D.D., and his brother Mr. James A. Bell. The former was recognized by his thousands of friends all over the country as the popular and able missionary superintendent of the Royal Temples of Temperance. Among the 20,000 members of this order in Ontario his counsel is sought on all sorts of occasions. On the public platform he is one of the strong men of the day, battling against the evils of intemperance. Equally well known is Mr. Bell in other provinces of the Dominion, having been for years a member of the Manitoba Methodist Conference and part of this time was stationed in Winnipeg. His brother, Mr. James A. Bell, is a highly respected resident of Beaverton, where his influence, though perhaps more circumscribed than that of his eminent brother, is none the less effective and productive of good. Of recent years, however, the working ability of Mr. James A. Bell has been sadly impaired by severe attacks of nervous headache, accompanied by indigestion. Who can do fit work when this trouble takes hold of them and especially when it becomes chronic, as was, certainly, the case with Mr. Bell? The trouble passed such intensity that last year he was completely prostrated. In a word, he was a victim of the trouble for several years. South American Nervine effected a complete cure. In their own particular field few men are better known than the Rev. John Wesley Bell, D.D., and his brother Mr. James A. Bell. The former was recognized by his thousands of friends all over the country as the popular and able missionary superintendent of the Royal Temples of Temperance. Among the 20,000 members of this order in Ontario his counsel is sought on all sorts of occasions. On the public platform he is one of the strong men of the day, battling against the evils of intemperance. Equally well known is Mr. Bell in other provinces of the Dominion, having been for years a member of the Manitoba Methodist Conference and part of this time was stationed in Winnipeg. His brother, Mr. James A. Bell, is a highly respected resident of Beaverton, where his influence, though perhaps more circumscribed than that of his eminent brother, is none the less effective and productive of good. Of recent years, however, the working ability of Mr. James A. Bell has been sadly impaired by severe attacks of nervous headache, accompanied by indigestion. Who can do fit work when this trouble takes hold of them and especially when it becomes chronic, as was, certainly, the case with Mr. Bell? The trouble passed such intensity that last year he was completely prostrated. In a word, he was a victim of the trouble for several years. South American Nervine effected a complete cure. In their own particular field few men are better known than the Rev. John Wesley Bell, D.D., and his brother Mr. James A. Bell. The former was recognized by his thousands of friends all over the country as the popular and able missionary superintendent of the Royal Temples of Temperance. Among the 20,000 members of this order in Ontario his counsel is sought on all sorts of occasions. On the public platform he is one of the strong men of the day, battling against the evils of intemperance. Equally well known is Mr. Bell in other provinces of the Dominion, having been for years a member of the Manitoba Methodist Conference and part of this time was stationed in Winnipeg. His brother, Mr. James A. Bell, is a highly respected resident of Beaverton, where his influence, though perhaps more circumscribed than that of his eminent brother, is none the less effective and productive of good. Of recent years, however, the working ability of Mr. James A. Bell has been sadly impaired by severe attacks of nervous headache, accompanied by indigestion. Who can do fit work when this trouble takes hold of them and especially when it becomes chronic, as was, certainly, the case with Mr. Bell? The trouble passed such intensity that last year he was completely prostrated. In a word, he was a victim of the trouble for several years. South American Nervine effected a complete cure. In their own particular field few men are better known than the Rev. John Wesley Bell, D.D., and his brother Mr. James A. Bell. The former was recognized by his thousands of friends all over the country as the popular and able missionary superintendent of the Royal Temples of Temperance. Among the 20,000 members of this order in Ontario his counsel is sought on all sorts of occasions. On the public platform he is one of the strong men of the day, battling against the evils of intemperance. Equally well known is Mr. Bell in other provinces of the Dominion, having been for years a member of the Manitoba Methodist Conference and part of this time was stationed in Winnipeg. His brother, Mr. James A. Bell, is a highly respected resident of Beaverton, where his influence, though perhaps more circumscribed than that of his eminent brother, is none the less effective and productive of good. Of recent years, however, the working ability of Mr. James A. Bell has been sadly impaired by severe attacks of nervous headache, accompanied by indigestion. Who can do fit work when this trouble takes hold of them and especially when it becomes chronic, as was, certainly, the case with Mr. Bell? The trouble passed such intensity that last year he was completely prostrated. In a word, he was a victim of the trouble for several years. South American Nervine effected a complete cure. In their own particular field few men are better known than the Rev. John Wesley Bell, D.D., and his brother Mr. James A. Bell. The former was recognized by his thousands of

REVISION OF WARDS

City Assessor Northcott Submits
Two Schemes for New Division
of Wards.

Discussion of the Matter Postponed
—Several Requests for More
Surface Drains.

Last evening's meeting of the council was a short one, all the business on the mayor's list being transacted by 9:20. Mayor Beaven presided and all the members with the exception of Alderman Partridge were present.

The mayor and aldermen of the city of Quebec invited the mayor and aldermen of the city of Victoria to be present at the opening of the new city hall at the Ancient Capital on the 15th inst. The communication was received and acknowledged.

Major F. B. Gregory of the Fifth regiment asked for the patronage of the mayor and aldermen for the plume to be held next Saturday. The patronage will be granted.

Drake, Jackson & Helmsdon urged the council to proceed with the drainage from the McTavish property before the wet weather sets in. They will be informed that the engineer is making an estimate of the proposed work.

Messrs. Moore and Whittington also wrote with reference to drainage on Pandora street. Messrs. Pemberton & Son wrote regarding the same drain. The street committee and the city engineer will deal with the matter.

J. Stuart Yates objected to being charged \$19.02 for water during certain months when he only got \$8.75 worth. The communication was referred to the water commissioner.

Messrs. Bodwell & Irving wrote again with reference to the water works dispute and the communication was referred to the city solicitor.

If compliance with a resolution of the council, the following report was received from City Assessor Northcott: Victoria, September 12, 1896.

Gentlemen,—In obedience to your communication of the 10th inst., re revision of the city ward boundaries, I would respectfully report as follows:

First, as to division into three wards with a view to equalizing as near as may be proportions of each ward with regard to assessment, acreage and population. I have for reference retained the names of the ward as at present.

South Ward—Commencing from the water front along the northern line of block 70, Port property, and running through to Wharf street, thence easterly along Cook street, thence easterly along Belcher street, thence easterly along the southern line of section 74, thence easterly to the city limits; thence southerly, westerly and northerly to the point of commencement.

Central Ward—Will commence at the junction of Port and Government street and follow along the northern boundary of the proposed South Ward to the city limits; thence northerly along the city boundary to the northeast corner of section 76; thence along the northern line of section 76 to Mount Tolmie road; thence northerly along Mount Tolmie road to the northerly boundary of section 25; thence westerly along section 25; thence northerly and westerly along sections 24 and sections 23-26 to section 4; thence southerly along the line of section 4 to Edmonton road; thence westerly along Edmonton road to Chambers street; thence southerly, along Chambers street to Pandora street; thence westerly along Pandora street to Government street to the point of commencement.

North Ward—Will comprise the remaining portion of the city not mentioned in the foregoing.

I submit herewith map colored showing the various divisions.

Following is a statement of approximate land assessment, voters and area:

	Land Assessment.	Voters.	Acres.
South Ward.....	\$ 3,799,929	1,394	1,790
Cent. Ward.....	2,713,790	1,280	1,438
North Ward.....	2,688,900	1,471	1,702
Total.....	\$10,000,310	4,145	4,930

Secondly, red division into four wards—I have numbered these for reference 1, 2, 3 and 4:

No. 1 Ward—Commencing at and following the northern boundary of the present South Ward easterly, northerly and again easterly as far as Cook street; thence southerly along Cook street to Fairfield road; thence easterly along Fairfield road to Lovers' Lane; thence southerly along Lovers' Lane to the Strait of Fuca, and thence along the water front to point of commencement.

No. 2 Ward commences at the junction of Port and Langley streets, then follows the northern and eastern boundary of No. 1 Ward to the Strait of Fuca; thence along the shore line to the eastern boundary of the city; thence along the city boundary northerly and easterly as far as Mount Tolmie road; thence southerly along Mount Tolmie road to Cadboro Bay road; thence southerly along Cadboro Bay road as far as section 74; thence westerly along the northern line of section 74, North Pandora street, thence along Douglas street, thence along Douglas street to Yates street thence along Yates to Government street; thence southerly along Government to Langley street, and thence along Langley street to the point of commencement.

No. 3 Ward would commence at the junction of Government and Yates streets; thence following the northerly boundary of Ward 2; thence northerly along Mount Tolmie road to the northern line of section 25; then following the city boundary westerly and northerly as far as section 4; thence southerly along the eastern line of section 4 to Hillside avenue; thence westerly along Hillside avenue and across Douglas street to Government street, and thence along Government street to the point of commencement.

No. 4 Ward comprises all the land not included in No. 1, 2 and 3.

Following is a statement of approximate land assessment, voters and area:

	Land Assessment.	Voters.	Acres.
No. 1 Ward.....	\$ 2,799,730	1,394	1,790
No. 2 Ward.....	2,713,790	1,280	1,438
No. 3 Ward.....	2,688,900	1,471	1,702
No. 4 Ward.....	2,713,790	1,280	1,438
Total.....	\$10,000,310	4,145	4,930

I submit also map colored to show the various divisions.

In arranging the foregoing divisions I have followed the streets and section lines for boundaries as far as possible and have also endeavored to give each ward a fair proportion of business and rural property.

WM. W. NORTHCOTT,
Assessor.

The report was tabled for further consideration, and after the reading of several reports from committees the council adjourned.

THE HALPINE TORPEDO.

Formidable, If All That Is Said About It Is True.

There is now being built very quietly in Boston a destructive engine of war which is as unique in the principle of its operation as it is effective in its results. It is technically called a dirigible torpedo, but it is, in reality, an automatic torpedo boat, which, constantly under the control of a single operator, starts out without any crew in search of an enemy.

It is a small, slender cigar-shaped boat, charged with a compound of dynamite, alto-platine or other high explosive, which explodes below the water line of the ship attacked with sufficient force to tear an enormous hole in her bottom and send her beneath the waves.

The machine is the invention of N. J. Halpine, U. S. N., who has devoted many years to the development of his idea, which, until now, has received much more appreciation from foreign governments than from his own. Argentina, Russia, Brazil, Norway, Sweden, Ecuador, Japan, Chile, and China are all now carrying on negotiations with Halpine for his invention.

Until the present summer the United States War and Navy Departments did not regard his device with much favor, but the recently enacted fortifications law made provision for the construction of one of his torpedoes, and it is this for which Halpine was recently asked and the contract awarded to a Boston firm. The torpedo is a long, slender cigar-shaped affair, made of copper (or steel, if preferred) and in this is placed an electric motor with storage batteries containing sufficient power to propel the torpedo at a speed of 22 knots by means of a screw at the rear. There is also within it a reel containing several miles of fine piano wire, and it is by means of this wire that the operator retains his control, the wire passing out as the machine proceeds on its journey.

The operator may be stationed where he sees fit. Holding in his hand a simple little keyboard, all that he need do is to move an index arm around it, making connection with any one of a number of little metal points, to send the machine ahead, fast or slow; back, put the helm to port or to starboard through any angle, or explode the charge. Briefly, he is enabled by this simple keyboard to propel, steer, bring back or discharge his weapon. He needs no other apparatus, all the motive power and machinery being within his missile. He may be on shore, or on a ship or in a small boat, or he may even put on a life preserver, get astride the torpedo, proceed on it as far as he likes, then jump off, and holding his keyboard in his hands, manoeuvre his weapon as he likes.

The torpedo may be operated at any distance within the range of vision, as the reel inside may hold a dozen or more miles of wire. When the operator sights his prey, he has but to start the machine in pursuit, speeding up, or slowing down, backing or steering it in any direction in pursuit of the hostile ship. When the latter is reached the explosion may be accomplished in one or two ways. It may be done by means of the keyboard, or it may be done on contact. In the latter case a long harpoon, which projects from the nose of the machine, is driven back, liberating a conical headed caustic and igniting its fuse, which burns for a few seconds and then explodes the big charge of high explosives, which is so powerful as not to require actual contact with the enemy's hull to break it in. If it explodes anywhere within twenty or thirty feet the disturbance will be disastrous. But here must be described one of the most unique, peculiar features of the invention.

When the harpoon strikes the ship and liberates the charge, the torpedo boat itself is at once backed away and retreats at the top of its speed to the operator, leaving the harpoon stuck in the ship's side or entangled in her torpedo net. The torpedo proper, which contains the explosive, is discharged from the fundamental machine, or torpedo boat, and takes a downward course at an angle of about 45 degrees, but the moment it has cleared its carriage, it is brought up by a short length of chain, connecting it with the harpoon. Thus, if a torpedo net is encountered the harpoon re-enters the ship, but the explosive, in its metal container, dives down beneath it, rises on the other side and explodes against or close to the hull. If there be no net the harpoon sticks in the side of the hull attacked, the explosive diving under and striking either lower down or on the opposite side. If the harpoon fails to stick in the hull or be held by the net, it makes no difference, as the explosion takes place so quickly after the first contact that its work would be performed effectively anyhow. When once it has liberated its charge, the machine is brought back by its operator, a new charge, harpoon and reel inserted, and it may be again dispatched on its errand of destruction. Nor is it always necessary to replace the reel, as the same wire may often be used again and again.

The Halpine torpedo has several meritorious features not possessed by other weapons used in torpedo warfare. As all its machinery is within it, it needs no fixed base on shore to be carefully watched and thoroughly defended; the operator, with his keyboard, may be anywhere. Unlike other torpedoes, the machine itself is not destroyed after having been used, only the harpoon and explosive charge, with its caustic, being lost. The whole affair costs but \$3000 or \$10,000, and the harpoon and charge but \$100, so that, even should a chance projectile from the enemy strike the whole affair, it would be but a small price to pay for the destruction of a

\$4,000,000 battleship or even a \$1,000,000 cruiser. If the charge alone were lost, the comparison of cost would be even more striking.

As soon as the torpedo is built, it is completed it will be sent to the United States Army Engineers' station at Willett's Point, N. Y., and experimented with, and, if these experiments are entirely satisfactory, a large number will at once be contracted for, to be used in connection with the system of national coast defence. But Lieut. Halpine's invention has really passed the experimental stage, a number of earlier models having already been exhaustively tested, with remarkably successful results. Unlike many other dirigible torpedoes, it is very simple in its design and works with great smoothness. In previous experiments, which have usually been attended with more or less secrecy, the machine has shown itself to be completely under the control of its operator. It steers with marvellous precision, the steering being facilitated by two little range poles which rise on top and enable the operator to tell at a glance what course the machine is taking. When both are in line he knows that the machine is standing, directly away from him, while the distance between the poles tells him to what extent it is deviating from this course, and he steers accordingly. At night two tiny incandescent lamps on these poles, visible to him, but not from the rear, give him the same information.

These small, slender poles are practically all that is visible of the torpedo, except when very close to it. It travels along the surface of the water, but almost totally submerged. It is almost no target at all to be fired at, and it would probably deflect musket balls, which are about the only things that could be trained on it after it was detected, but its detection is extremely difficult, for the reasons named, and at night nothing but an accident could reveal its presence near a ship. Even then, owing to its great speed, it would probably accomplish its mission before it could be avoided.

The great superiority of the Halpine torpedo over ordinary submarine mines is that it does not wait for its prey to run against it, but seeks it. Unlike an automobile torpedo, which is discharged from a boat and then pursues a straight course—it follows the hostile ship, no matter how the latter moves, and is under the guidance of the operator up to the moment of discharging its torpedo.

Yet, like certain other American warlike inventions, which afterward proved their value, this torpedo has suffered from some apathy in the United States. As long ago as the Meilo rebellion in Brazil the United States authorities had it brought to their notice, but their conservatism resulted in a delay in testing it. The Brazilians, however, appreciated it, and bought one, which was carried south on the expedition fitted out in New York. President Peixoto was much pleased with it, and would undoubtedly have used it had the rebellion not been soon crushed.

Finally, however, when Congress made liberal appropriations for coast defence at its last session, \$3000 was set aside for experiments with the Halpine torpedo, and bids for its construction were at once asked for.

It is thought, and not without reason, that three or four, perhaps more, of these destructive weapons, stored ready for use in our principal harbors, would be a strong deterrent to an enemy from attacking them. They can float in a few inches of water, and thus may be made to dart out from the most unexpected retreats, as they may be transported overland with ease, not only in steam cars, but in wagons or old scows. After one has been used in one spot it may be recalled, recharged, carried across the land and started out from some other quarter. An enemy would never know when one of these torpedoes was going to attack him, and the resultant strain upon lookouts, officers, and, indeed, whole crews, especially at night, would soon wear them out and demoralize them generally.

It is thought the one now being built in Boston will be completed in the fall, perhaps in September, and the experiments will be held immediately after.

Commercial Advertiser.

THE "BIG" FOUR

A Quartette of Remedies That are Effecting Wonderful Cures.

Dr. Chase's four great remedies are Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure, and Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, his latest and greatest discovery for all throat and lung affections.

"I was sick for three years," says James Simpson, of Newcomb Mills. "I tried various alleged patent cures and several boxes of a certain pill which has been greatly cracked up. I got no relief. Then I tried Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. Since I have been able to work every day and feel like a new man. Your pills alone cured me at a cost of 25c."

"I have been subject to severe colds ever fall and spring," says Miss Hatfield, of 174 Crawford street, Toronto. "I used many rough medicines, but none cured me until at a cost of 25 cents I tried Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine."

"My husband was troubled with the worst kind of piles," writes Mrs. Jane Potts, of Meyersburg. "He was often unable to work. Since using your Chase's Ointment he is completely cured. It is truly worth its weight in gold instead of the price you charge, only 50 cents."

"I bought a box of your Catarrh Cure for 25 cents at Mr. Boyle's drug store here," says Henry B. Nickolls, of 170 Rectory street, London, Ont. "I am thankful to say it cured me."

Chase's remedies are at all dealers. Edman, Bates & Co., manufacturers, Toronto.

—Short lengths of hemp carpet matting, etc., at Weber Bros. We want to close these remnants.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she used for Castoria.

When she became Woman, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

CARTER'S
LITTLE
LIVER
PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing the annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. See after all sick heads.

ACHE

is the home of so many ills that here is where we make our great boast. Our little cure is while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sent everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

The Fountain of Life

Dimness of vision, spots before the eyes, loss of sleep, loss of vigor, restlessness, all give way to clear sight, to rest, to strength, when you use the

Circulars OF HUDYAN FREE.

GREAT HUDYAN

HUDYAN cures the premature condition of the body, HUDYAN cures certain cases of lost manhood. HUDYAN cures nervous debility, nervous

weakness, F. R. E. H. Circulars and Testimonials.

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE, Stockton, Market and Ellis Streets, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

THE NINTH ANNUAL

EXHIBITION

OF THE

Royal Agricultural and Industrial Society of B. C.

—WILL TAKE PLACE AT—

New Westminster, B. C.

ON—

8th, 9th, 10th and 11th OCTOBER.

\$15,000—IN PRIZES—\$15,000

Premium List is the Largest and Most Liberal of any Show west of Toronto.

In conjunction with the Exhibition will be held the Grand Annual Citizens' Celebration; Championship Lacrosse Match; G and Bicycle Meet (professional and amateur); even st. over 100 ft. high; Gymnastics, Aquatics, Quoits, Football, sailors' sports, Indian Canoe Race; steam launch race for the championship of the Province; Dog show. The building has been reconstructed and enlarged, and a large list of exhibits is expected from all parts of the world.

British Columbia will disburse music, from Canada Centre each night in the Exhibition buildings. Excursion rates over all railways and steamship lines. Free luncheon, entry forms and full information upon application to the World's Mayor Shiles, Chairman Celebration Committee, T. J. Trapp, President of B. C. A. & I. Society, Arthur Malton, Sec. Celebration Committee, A. B. Mackenzie, Sec. B. C. A. & I. Society, P.O. Box 118, New Westminster.

Notice of Assignment.

Pursuant to the "Creditors' Trust Deeds Act, 1890, and Amending Acts."

Notice is hereby given that William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, residing respectively on the corner of Esquimalt and Quadra streets, and Victoria, and in the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, and carrying on business at No. 27 Yates street, Victoria, B. C., under the firm name and style of Carmichael and Hood, have by deed dated the 18th day of September, 1896, assigned all their present and future claims and debts, and all their rights and interests in and to the said firm of Carmichael and Hood, to the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, the said deed was executed by the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, the said deed was accepted by the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was filed for record in the office of the Registrar of the said Province of British Columbia, on the 18th day of September, A.D. 1896, and the said deed was assigned to the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was accepted by the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was filed for record in the office of the Registrar of the said Province of British Columbia, on the 18th day of September, A.D. 1896, and the said deed was assigned to the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was accepted by the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was filed for record in the office of the Registrar of the said Province of British Columbia, on the 18th day of September, A.D. 1896, and the said deed was assigned to the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was accepted by the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was filed for record in the office of the Registrar of the said Province of British Columbia, on the 18th day of September, A.D. 1896, and the said deed was assigned to the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was accepted by the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was filed for record in the office of the Registrar of the said Province of British Columbia, on the 18th day of September, A.D. 1896, and the said deed was assigned to the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was accepted by the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was filed for record in the office of the Registrar of the said Province of British Columbia, on the 18th day of September, A.D. 1896, and the said deed was assigned to the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was accepted by the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was filed for record in the office of the Registrar of the said Province of British Columbia, on the 18th day of September, A.D. 1896, and the said deed was assigned to the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was accepted by the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was filed for record in the office of the Registrar of the said Province of British Columbia, on the 18th day of September, A.D. 1896, and the said deed was assigned to the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was accepted by the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was filed for record in the office of the Registrar of the said Province of British Columbia, on the 18th day of September, A.D. 1896, and the said deed was assigned to the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was accepted by the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was filed for record in the office of the Registrar of the said Province of British Columbia, on the 18th day of September, A.D. 1896, and the said deed was assigned to the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was accepted by the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was filed for record in the office of the Registrar of the said Province of British Columbia, on the 18th day of September, A.D. 1896, and the said deed was assigned to the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was accepted by the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was filed for record in the office of the Registrar of the said Province of British Columbia, on the 18th day of September, A.D. 1896, and the said deed was assigned to the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was accepted by the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was filed for record in the office of the Registrar of the said Province of British Columbia, on the 18th day of September, A.D. 1896, and the said deed was assigned to the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was accepted by the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was filed for record in the office of the Registrar of the said Province of British Columbia, on the 18th day of September, A.D. 1896, and the said deed was assigned to the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was accepted by the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was filed for record in the office of the Registrar of the said Province of British Columbia, on the 18th day of September, A.D. 1896, and the said deed was assigned to the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was accepted by the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was filed for record in the office of the Registrar of the said Province of British Columbia, on the 18th day of September, A.D. 1896, and the said deed was assigned to the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was accepted by the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was filed for record in the office of the Registrar of the said Province of British Columbia, on the 18th day of September, A.D. 1896, and the said deed was assigned to the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was accepted by the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was filed for record in the office of the Registrar of the said Province of British Columbia, on the 18th day of September, A.D. 1896, and the said deed was assigned to the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was accepted by the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was filed for record in the office of the Registrar of the said Province of British Columbia, on the 18th day of September, A.D. 1896, and the said deed was assigned to the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was accepted by the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was filed for record in the office of the Registrar of the said Province of British Columbia, on the 18th day of September, A.D. 1896, and the said deed was assigned to the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was accepted by the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was filed for record in the office of the Registrar of the said Province of British Columbia, on the 18th day of September, A.D. 1896, and the said deed was assigned to the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was accepted by the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was filed for record in the office of the Registrar of the said Province of British Columbia, on the 18th day of September, A.D. 1896, and the said deed was assigned to the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was accepted by the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was filed for record in the office of the Registrar of the said Province of British Columbia, on the 18th day of September, A.D. 1896, and the said deed was assigned to the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was accepted by the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was filed for record in the office of the Registrar of the said Province of British Columbia, on the 18th day of September, A.D. 1896, and the said deed was assigned to the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was accepted by the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was filed for record in the office of the Registrar of the said Province of British Columbia, on the 18th day of September, A.D. 1896, and the said deed was assigned to the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was accepted by the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was filed for record in the office of the Registrar of the said Province of British Columbia, on the 18th day of September, A.D. 1896, and the said deed was assigned to the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was accepted by the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was filed for record in the office of the Registrar of the said Province of British Columbia, on the 18th day of September, A.D. 1896, and the said deed was assigned to the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was accepted by the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was filed for record in the office of the Registrar of the said Province of British Columbia, on the 18th day of September, A.D. 1896, and the said deed was assigned to the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was accepted by the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was filed for record in the office of the Registrar of the said Province of British Columbia, on the 18th day of September, A.D. 1896, and the said deed was assigned to the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was accepted by the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was filed for record in the office of the Registrar of the said Province of British Columbia, on the 18th day of September, A.D. 1896, and the said deed was assigned to the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was accepted by the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was filed for record in the office of the Registrar of the said Province of British Columbia, on the 18th day of September, A.D. 1896, and the said deed was assigned to the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was accepted by the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was filed for record in the office of the Registrar of the said Province of British Columbia, on the 18th day of September, A.D. 1896, and the said deed was assigned to the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was accepted by the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was filed for record in the office of the Registrar of the said Province of British Columbia, on the 18th day of September, A.D. 1896, and the said deed was assigned to the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was accepted by the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was filed for record in the office of the Registrar of the said Province of British Columbia, on the 18th day of September, A.D. 1896, and the said deed was assigned to the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was accepted by the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was filed for record in the office of the Registrar of the said Province of British Columbia, on the 18th day of September, A.D. 1896, and the said deed was assigned to the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was accepted by the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was filed for record in the office of the Registrar of the said Province of British Columbia, on the 18th day of September, A.D. 1896, and the said deed was assigned to the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was accepted by the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was filed for record in the office of the Registrar of the said Province of British Columbia, on the 18th day of September, A.D. 1896, and the said deed was assigned to the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was accepted by the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was filed for record in the office of the Registrar of the said Province of British Columbia, on the 18th day of September, A.D. 1896, and the said deed was assigned to the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was accepted by the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was filed for record in the office of the Registrar of the said Province of British Columbia, on the 18th day of September, A.D. 1896, and the said deed was assigned to the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was accepted by the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was filed for record in the office of the Registrar of the said Province of British Columbia, on the 18th day of September, A.D. 1896, and the said deed was assigned to the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was accepted by the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was filed for record in the office of the Registrar of the said Province of British Columbia, on the 18th day of September, A.D. 1896, and the said deed was assigned to the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was accepted by the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was filed for record in the office of the Registrar of the said Province of British Columbia, on the 18th day of September, A.D. 1896, and the said deed was assigned to the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was accepted by the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was filed for record in the office of the Registrar of the said Province of British Columbia, on the 18th day of September, A.D. 1896, and the said deed was assigned to the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was accepted by the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was filed for record in the office of the Registrar of the said Province of British Columbia, on the 18th day of September, A.D. 1896, and the said deed was assigned to the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was accepted by the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was filed for record in the office of the Registrar of the said Province of British Columbia, on the 18th day of September, A.D. 1896, and the said deed was assigned to the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was accepted by the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was filed for record in the office of the Registrar of the said Province of British Columbia, on the 18th day of September, A.D. 1896, and the said deed was assigned to the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was accepted by the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was filed for record in the office of the Registrar of the said Province of British Columbia, on the 18th day of September, A.D. 1896, and the said deed was assigned to the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was accepted by the said William N. Carmichael and Alfred Hood, and the said deed was filed for record in the office of the Registrar of

Our Baking Powder

IS UNRIVALLED.
ASK FOR FREE SAMPLE.
BOWES, Dispenses Prescriptions.
100 Government street, near corner
Yates street.

LOCAL NEWS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in
a Condensed Form.

Kodaks at Fleming Bros., Gov. st.
—Ladies, a fine line of A1. scissors
and shears at Fox's, 78 Gov. St.

Fifteen cent. tea bottles at H. A.
Brown & Co's, 80 Douglas street.
—English Jelly Cans, Pudding Bowls,
Jelly Moulds, Fancy Jugs, etc., at H. A.
Brown & Co's, 80 Douglas street.

The meeting of the Provincial La-
crosse Association to consider the pro-
posed amalgamation of Vancouver
will be held on Friday evening.

A shipment of West Wellington
coal (Jordan) is expected to arrive on
Thursday, consigned to the agents,
Messrs. Cowan & Co., 46 Fort street.

A meeting of the executive com-
mittee of the Y.M.C.A. rowing club will be
held in the association rooms this evening
to make final arrangements for the
last club regatta of the season to be
held on Saturday next, the 19th inst.

Creighton & Co. have opened their
new tailoring establishment at 74 Yates
street. This firm is under the manage-
ment of J. W. Creighton, (late of Gov-
ernment street) and he will be pleased
to meet with both old and new custom-
ers.

A very interesting entertainment
was given at the Victoria theatre last
evening by Mr. A. J. McVoy-Tyndall,
the blind reader, although there was
considerable snoring about his tests.
He confined himself almost entirely to
finding hidden articles in the theatre
and following movements of committee
men made while he was behind the
scenes. This evening Mr. Tyndall will
give tests of hypnotism.

The regular monthly meeting of the
local council of women was held in the
city hall yesterday afternoon. Three
societies were received during the
month. Arrangements are being made
for the second annual meeting, the date
to be announced later. Affiliated so-
cieties are requested to prepare their
resolutions and forward them to Mrs.
Scullin, the corresponding secretary.
Hearing circles will shortly be organized
by the council.

Major Gregory presided at a meet-
ing last evening at which Lieut.-Col.
Peters, the District Officer Command-
ing, and the officers of the officers of
the First Battalion, Fifth Regiment,
were present. The subject under dis-
cussion was an order from headquar-
ters to the effect that one of the three
companies should be told off to take
charge of the movable armament at the
Macaulay Point fortifications. As all
the companies were anxious to under-
take the new work, lots were drawn
and the duty fell on No. 1 company.
Major Sargison's.

Mr. Alex. Tolmie, of the firm of
Tolmie & Stewart, has returned from a
three months' visit to the scenes of his
boyhood, Nairnshire, Scotland. Going
over on the magnificent steamship Cam-
pania, of the Cunard line, and arriving
in the "Land of Cakes" at a most en-
joyable season of the year, his trip had
been to be one long to be remembered
among the pleasurable events of his
life; but the unexpected happened, for
he arrived after his aged mother had
been told in his last resting place, and a
little later a sister passed over to the
great majority. Mr. Tolmie visited Lon-
don, Edinburgh, Glasgow and other
large centres, seeing the celebrated T. J.
Hume Chase on his visit to the latter
city. Returning on the steamship City
of Rome, Mr. Tolmie again saw the
Chinese viceroy at New York, and was
much amused at the familiarity interest-
displayed in his entertainment by the
representatives of shipbuilding com-
panies, both in Scotland and America.

Dr. J. Munn, president of the Kaslo
& Skeena railroad, which was completed
last fall in the Kootenay country, was at
the Hotel Hotel yesterday, says the P.
"Since the road has been opened for
business," he said, "it has stimulated
activity in the development of mines all
along the line. There are now in the
neighborhood of fifty shipping prop-
erties. Many of them are small as yet,
and the proceeds are used in working
the property. There does not seem to be
the least sign of disappointing fea-
tures in any of the mines as yet. The
road has carried out 5,000 tons of ore
since first opened up, the average value
being about \$120 per ton. The Skeena
is called the poor man's camp, because
of the slight expense required in their
development. Two concentrators were
erected in Skeena during the summer,
and a number more are projected. In con-
sequence of the mining activity a number
of business houses are springing up
and a large number of persons interested
have decided to make that their home.
Kaslo is doing particularly well. A wa-
terworks and electric light plant are

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR.

PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Cream of Tartar Powder. Free
from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS' TEST STANDARD.

practically arranged for and work is to
begin soon.

—The "Lancet" says: Kops Cheer is
non-intoxicating, possesses distinct ton-
ic and stimulating properties.

—An Indian was fined \$25 this morn-
ing for having a bottle of whiskey in
his possession. In default he will go to
jail for one month.

—The public test which Mr. McVoy-
Tyndall, the blind reader, was to have
made to-day, was postponed on account
of the wet weather.

—The secretary of the board of trade
has received a few extra copies of the
report of the third congress of the Cham-
bers of Commerce of the Empire. Mem-
bers of the board desiring copies can ob-
tain them from the secretary.

—The case of J. C. Johnston, charged
with stealing the race horse Bushdall,
Bog, dragged along in the police court
yesterday and the greater part of to-
day. Johnston claims that he secured
control of the horse through an agree-
ment with a man named Elwood. Low-
ry admits that Elwood had the horse,
but he had a bill of sale on him and El-
wood had no right to hand him over to
Johnston, even if he did, which he dis-
tinctly denies. Johnston claims that
some side lights upon the matter in
which races are conducted by men of
his class. He spoke of "fake" races and
purposely losing bets as if there was
nothing dishonest in it.

NORTHERN SETTLEMENTS.
Further Talk With Mr. Bezz Relative
to His Northern Trip.

After examining and exploring Hardy
Bay and vicinity, and finding the harbor
and locality quite suitable for the pro-
posed settlement of fishermen and others,
to become the nucleus and site of a
large town, which will doubtless be fol-
lowed by many other towns which will
spring up on the northern end of Van-
couver Island, as soon as settlement can
get a proper start, Mr. Bezz, after a
night's rest in the corner of an Indian
shack used as a smoke house by an In-
dian curing salmon, left the fair harbor
of Hardy Bay on his return to Alert
Bay to meet the steamer Danube on
her return trip to Victoria. The guide
who accompanied Mr. Bezz prepared a
map and improvised his blanket to be
used as a sail should the wind prove
favorable. The cars had to do duty un-
til Fort Rupert was reached, where a
halt was made for dinner (Hardy Bay
luxuries having been eaten, mussels and
smoked fish). The family of the late
Robert Hunt, who had purchased the
Hudson's Bay property at Fort Rupert,
still occupy the premises. Within the
old enclosure some of the original build-
ings yet remain; but the dwelling house
and store have been rebuilt recently.
The garden is also within the old fence
or stockade, and is filled with trees and
bushes. The old fence is a sort of
curiosity. No nails were used in its
construction. Large posts were placed
some ten feet apart, through which a
mortise was cut transversely about five
feet from the ground. In this mortise
the ends of cross beams or joists were
inserted—a cross beam entering from
each side of the upright post. Along
the upper side the cross beam was shaped
like a wedge, the sharp edge upper-
most, along which the intervening posts
of the fence were hung by a notch cut
in each post, so that, when the foot of
those upright posts were embedded in the
soil, they could not slip off, and be-
came a strong and durable fence. The
only remaining individual now alive at
Fort Rupert who was in the active ser-
vice of the H. B. Co. in early days
(1850) is Mr. Blenkinsop. He is well
and hearty and occupies a neat cottage
near the beach, around which grow will-
owberry bushes in great profusion. After
leaving Fort Rupert the wind was
favorable and the blanket sail was hoisted.
Good progress was made for a few
miles, when the wind failed, and re-
course had again to be made to the oars;
and as the tide had turned, it was slow
and hard work to make Point McNeill
and Haddington Island. At the island
the guide went ashore until the turn of
the tide. The famous parliament build-
ing quarry was entirely deserted, and
the workmen's dwellings in dismal dark-
ness. On account of the strong tide
running Alert Bay was not reached un-
til midnight.

As it was necessary to remain some
time at Alert Bay for the arrival of the
Danube, Mr. Bezz had opportunity to
visit the points of interest in that In-
dian town. The principal industry is
carried on by Mr. Spencer in salmon
and clam canning. This gives employ-
ment to a large number of natives, who
patronized largely Mr. Spencer's large
and varied stock of goods. The next
industry is a steam saw mill, which is
worked by native Indians and carried
on by the Episcopal mission, under the
supervision of the Rev. Mr. Hall, and
the management of Mr. Bird, who also
has charge of the store and other com-
mercial affairs connected with the mis-
sion. The saw mill at Alert Bay manu-
factures the biscuit boxes for Mr.
Smith's bakery in Victoria, but does not
supply Mr. Spencer with salmon boxes.
There is also a well appointed night
school in connection with the mission,
supported by the Indian depart-
ment, at a certain sum per capita, paid
according to the number of pupils in
attendance. Mr. A. W. Corbett is prin-
cipal. The establishment has now been
in working order for over two years,
but the attendance has only reached 18
so far, although the building could ac-
commodate a much larger number. Mr.
Corbett's methods of imparting instruc-
tion to his pupils is thorough, clear and
impressive. Several of the boys have
learned good mechanics. The saw mill
is attended and run by native labor.
The boys are under perfect control.
They are fed, clad and instructed, and
every way well cared for; strange to
say, but very few of those who could
take advantage of the valuable privileg-
e do so. The mission also owns a small
steamer (Orangie) which is used for
visiting outlying mission stations, and
for towing. The education of the In-
dian girls at Alert Bay is not neglected.
Mrs. Hall takes a deep interest in their
welfare, and teaches the day school,
training the girls also in music, in which
their sweet voices join delightfully either
in school or in the church services. A
"Home" is also provided for as many
girls as are willing to take advantage
of this great boon. Twelve attend the
day school at present, and eight of those
are fed and clothed in the home, under
the special care of Miss Darling, who is

The Children

Look their best during the holi-
days. Have their photos taken
by . . .
SKENE LOWE.

devoted to the interests and comforts of
her young wards. In Miss Darling,
Mrs. Hall finds a trusty and willing co-
adjutor. The Rev. Mr. Hall, in his
mission work has good reason to be well
satisfied with his assistants throughout.
He is just now having a number of addi-
tional hymns translated into the English
language by Mr. Brothie, who is a re-
sident of Alert Bay, and son of the H.
B. Co. Mr. Brothie, after whom the
steamer was named on which the unin-
famous steamer San Pedro was seized
and remains a wreck to this day.

A number of Indian houses nearest the
cannery are in a dilapidated condition,
and have to be supported by props
stretching across Front street to the
beach. Those houses are of the primi-
tive sort, but farther north along the
beach there are several neat modern
houses, and painted.

The sea beach along the front of the
village is in the form of a crescent, and
has an excellent road or esplanade the
whole way as far as the industrial
school. That building is surrounded
amongst trees, which have been thinned
out by Mr. Corbett and his pupils, form
a beautiful picture and commands one
of the finest views of Vancouver Island
in the distance that can be found any-
where. The new church which has re-
cently been built is a handsome and com-
modious structure. The old church build-
ing is used as the girls' day school. The
parsonage is a comfortable building and
is conveniently situated near the centre
of the village, which is supplied by a
never-failing spring of the purest water.

The Danube, on arrival from the
north, was, on account of the state of
the tide and the heavy cargo, unable to
come up to the wharf, so that passen-
gers had to use small boats. Captain
Meyer is always careful about touching
rocks, or in any way endangering the
steamer, or imperiling the safety of his
passengers. He was able to reach and
pass Seymour Narrows before dark with
a suitable tide. Soon afterwards, how-
ever, the atmosphere became so filled
with smoke and ashes, that he was
obliged to cast anchor for the night.
From the lurid flames on the Comox
shore the wind came in gusts and
whirlwinds, carrying showers of ashes,
which covered the decks, blinded the
captain, and fairly put a stop to safe
navigation in the darkness. The first
cabin was so crowded on the way south
that some of the passengers were ob-
liged to put up with a blanket on the seats
in the upper rooms. In the morning at
4 o'clock the anchor was heaved, and the
Danube held on her course at greatly
reduced speed until after passing Nanaimo
the weather cleared and the captain
got over all his troubles, and had his
eyes cleared from the remains of the
ashes. The Chinese passengers were
glad enough, doubtless, to get near the
end of the voyage, as they were huddled
in close quarters over and amongst sal-
mon boxes, between decks. Captain
Meyer had in his possession a life buoy
which belonged to the British bark Cad-
zow Forest, of Glasgow, as the name on
the preserver indicated. The life buoy
was picked up by an Indian in April,
1896, on Price Island, north of Millbank
Sound, who gave it to Captain Foster
of the Chieftain, who in turn gave it to
Captain Meyer, who brings it highly.
The Cadzow Forest was bound for As-
toria, and about November, 1895, ar-
rived off the Columbia and took on a
pilot; but a storm having come on, the
vessel stood out to sea, and not a rem-
nant of her crew or pilot, was ever seen
or heard of since, with the exception of
the relic now in the possession of Cap-
tain Meyer, and that must have been carried
by the currents to Millbank Sound,
where, according to Capt. Meyer, large
quantities of wreckage is generally to be
found.

PERSONAL.

E. Pinbury, Nanaimo, is at the Or-
iental.

H. W. Cox, Vancouver, is at the New
England.

John Smith, Yukon, is registered at
the Oriental.

Mrs. and Miss Ketchum, Ft. Wrangel,
are at the Oriental.

W. J. Johnson, Tacoma, is registered
at the New England.

Thomas E. Laidner came over from
the Mainland to-day and is registered
at the Oriental.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Rosalie from the Sound—
A. Stewart, Mrs. Stewart, J. A. Cum-
mings, Jas. Keefe, C. A. Richardson,
J. A. St. Clair, Miss Wilson, Miss Clif-
ton, N. S. Johnson, Frank Casey, Geo.
Smith.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer Rosalie from the Sound—
Valo & Brooks, P. & Co., Wilson Bros.
P. H. Stewart, C. D. Glavin, Rev. J.
D. Wilson, R. Lettice, Brackham & K.

Sent to His Mother in Germany.

Mr. Jacob Eshenens, who is in the
employ of the Chicago Lumber Co. at Des
Moines, Iowa, says: "I have just sent
some medicine back to my mother in
the old country, that I know from per-
sonal use to be the best medicine in the
world for rheumatism, having used it
in my family for several years. It is
called Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It al-
ways does the work." 75-cent bottles
for sale by all druggists, Langley &
Horsman Bros., wholesale agents,
Victoria and Vancouver.

An American officer has invented a
new type of military bicycle, which, like
the old one now in use in the French
army, can be folded up and carried on
the cyclist's back over impracticable
ground. In the middle of the machine
the upper and lower bars of the frame
have socket joints which fasten together
with pins. The strength of the frame is
in no way impaired by these joints, as
has been proved by a number of severe
tests. This arrangement differs from
that adopted for the French military
folding cycle, in which the front and
back part of the frame are joined by a
single bar with a kind of hinged elbow
joint. The rifle is carried in front of
the machine, being fastened, outside
downwards to the steering head and
the left side of the front wheel fork at
the hub, the butt projecting above the
handle bar.

DIRECTOR RETURNS

The First of the Un-cited Victoria
Schooners Returns from
Copp. r. Island.

San Francisco Schooner Webster Re-
ported Missing—Four Catches
Reported by the Viva.

This afternoon another sealing schoo-
ner rounded Sella's Point and dropped her
anchor in James Bay. The denizens
of Wharf street at once concluded that
she was another of the unfortunate
schooners that had interviewed one of
the American revenue cutters in Behr-
ing Sea, but they were mistaken. The
schooner proved to be the Director, and
her trip homeward was not ordered by
any revenue cutter. Capt. F. W. Gil-
bert, her owner and master, sailed his
vessel from the Japan coast to the vicin-
ity of Copper Islands and engaged in
seal hunting in that locality. The sea-
son proved to be a poor one, only 205
skins being secured, which added to the
871 secured on the Japanese coast,
makes 1076 for the entire season. Seals
becoming very scarce and the weather
being unsatisfactory, Capt. Gilbert de-
cided to leave for home on August 28.
The only schooner spoken while off the
Copper Islands were the Casco, Capt.
La Blanc, and the Diana, Capt. Nelson.
Both schooners had equally poor luck off
the islands, the former leaving for home
on Aug. 24 with 107 skins to add to her
Japan coast catch of 813. The Diana
was spoken on Aug. 15 with 1086 skins,
only 10 of those having been secured off
Copper Islands. The Casco reported
having spoken the Fortuna, Capt.
O'Leary, on Aug. 15, with 126 skins to
add to the small catch of 477 on the
Japan coast. No Russian men-of-
war were seen in the vicinity of the
islands.

The schooner Viva, Capt. Pike, reach-
ed the inner harbor this morning after
waiting for several days in the vicinity
of Cape Flattery for a favorable wind.
Captain Pike formally handed to Col-
lector Milne the official notice of seizure
from Captain Ernest Fleet, of H.M.S.
Icarus, and later in the day called on
Admiral Palliser. While the Viva was
at Oumashka, rumors of several seizures
were about, but Captain Pike could
not corroborate any of them. Lieuten-
ant Bellinger, who has distinguished
himself this season in his famous pas-
time of sealing schooners, boarded the
Viva on August 24 and reported to the
captain that he had seized the schooner
South Bend, of Victoria, for being
inside the limits. This schooner is owned
by her skipper, C. F. Dillon. While at
Oumashka the Indian schooner Behr-
ing Sea was towed in by one of the
American cutters, but Capt. Pike after-
ward learned that she was liberated. It
appears that the revenue cutters had
been informed that she was within the
forbidden limits and consequently no
case could be made against her. One of
the Behring Sea's Indian hunters died
at sea and his body was taken to Oum-
ashka for burial. Another schooner on
the list of reported seizures was the
Luisa D., belonging to San Francisco.
Captain Pike reports that seals are very
scarce in Behring sea, and the majority
of the schooners spoken had but small
catches. The top line schooner, as far
as he knew was the Annie C. Moore
with 429 skins. The Zilla May was re-
ported with 400 and the Victoria with
300. The Viva had spoken a number
of schooners since the season opened
and all had small catches, among them
being the Sadie Turpel, 80; Libbie, 70;
Agnes McDonald, 70; Carrie C. W., 107;
Sancy Lass, 85. Captain Pike ex-
plains his seizure as did the hunters
yesterday. His chronometer had been work-
ing regularly when he left Oumashka,
but for nine days before he left he
noticed the weather was too thick for observa-
tions, and in that time the chronometer
had, according to the officers of the
Viva, jumped over 12 minutes.

While the Viva was anchored at Neah
Bay awaiting a favorable breeze to
bring her to Victoria, the San Francisco
schooner Herman passed there after
spending six months in Alaskan waters
hunting seal otters. The Herman was
short of provisions, ran into Neah Bay,
Ske secured during the season 35 skins,
worth at least \$25,000. The Herman
was in the company of the San Fran-
cisco schooner Webster up to April 21,
when a terrific storm of wind and snow
sprang up and the Webster was not
afterwards seen. As she has not since
been reported it is probable that the gale
proved too much for her and she was
lost.

The Alaskan steamer Topeka arrived
from the north late last evening with a
large number of passengers on board.
A number of those were Yukon miners,
among them being John Smith,
who landed here and who has spent over
three years in the vicinity of Fort
Cudahy. The Topeka brought down a
mail from Oumashka, but no mail from
the Yukon, as the carrier had not ar-
rived there before her departure from
Sikka.

Hong Kong, Sept. 14.—The steamship
Empress of Japan arrived here at 6 p.m.
Monday, 14th inst.

Yokohama, Sept. 14.—Steamship Em-
press of India sailed from here on Fri-
day, 11th inst.

The educational authorities should put
a stop to the free and unlimited assign-
ing of teachers at the ratio of 16 to 1, name-
ly, 16 teachers to 1 school.

ROYAL Baking Powder.
Highest of all in leavening
strength.—U.S. Government Export

W. J. R. COWELL
(B.A., F.G.S.)
Mining Engineer and Assayer.

25 Broad Street, VICTORIA, B.C.

Same Old Fiddle

We've been playing, but we've added a new string, and are going to
play a new tune this week. Four new styles. 40 pairs Men's All-
Wool Tweed Pants, costs you

...One-Sixty...

A pair. But you ought to see them. If we hadn't told you, you cer-
tainly would think them cheap at \$3.00, and so they would be. But
we bought out the balance of a manufacturer's stock, and you get
the benefit.

CAMERON, The Cash Clothier,
55 Johnson Street.

Whose Fault Is It

If you don't snap a snap in TAN SHOES!
They're going fast. Ladies' and Gentlemen's
sizes and styles. A little money takes them.
Be in time.

A. B. ERSKINE,

COR. GOVERNMENT AND JOHNSON STS.

Your Choice

FLAVOR {Rue, Vanilla, Strawberry, Raspberry, . . .
Ginger, Peppermint, Peppermint, Wintergreen.

As many flavors of TEA—Ceylon, India, China, I.L.I., at 5c.
Half as many of COFFEE—Roasted, Green, C. Blend, etc.

HARDRESS CLARKE, Cor. Yates and
Douglas Streets.

Buy Your Wife

An Air-Tight Heater. It costs you but little money to do this
and see the result. You have a heater that will keep your
house warm all winter; uses but half the fuel of an ordinary
stove; gives twice the heat; requires no attention; no ashes,
dust or dirt.

Perry's Sheet Metal Works.

CORNER BROAD STREET AND TROUBLE AVE.

New Goods REMOVAL.

We have opened up a splendid
line of

Chenille Curtains...

(Latest Colors and Designs)

Chenille Table Covers...

(All Sizes)

The above Goods are the best we
can buy. When purchasing don't
simply look at the price, but judge
the value by comparing quality
with price. We want you to see
these Goods.

Chenille Linens to match, and a
large stock of cords, tassels, fringes,
etc., etc., at

Weiler Bros.,

101 to 103 PORT STREET.

Mines Mining Stocks

MINES FOR STOCKING.
PROSPECTS FOR DEVELOPING.
STOCKS FOR INVESTING.

Before purchasing secure prices from
Beaumont Boggs.

Opposite District, VICTORIA

Daily Price List—A.B.C. Code.

Land Registry Act.

The Northwesterly cor. of South and Twenty-
Eight (XXVIII), Victoria District, con-
taining Five Acres.

Whereas the Certificate of Title of William
Keweenaw to the above hereditaments, dated the
15th day of November, 1891, and numbered 2584,
has been lost, and application has been made
for a duplicate thereof, now notice is hereby
given that such duplicate will be issued unless
cause be shown to the contrary, in writing to
me within one month from the date thereof.

W. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar-General of Titles.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, September 9th,
1896.

...THE...

Imperial Restaurant

HAS REMOVED TO

35-37 YATES STREET.

(Old Times office), below Gov. St.

MEALS 25 cents.

REAL TICKETS \$2.00.

F. W. GARLAND, Proprietor.

All Ladies

Know that to make a cake good baking
powder and the finest flavoring extracts
are necessary. **GOLDEN WEST** ex-
tracts and baking powder are absolutely
pure. All good grocers keep them.
They are the best.

WALTER H. GIBSON

25 Pandora St., Victoria, B. C.

Circular, Pamphlet, and General Advertis-
ing Distribution for Alberta and Surrounding
Countries. I refer by permission to the
Canada and United States Advertising
Agency, London, Canada.

W. J. PENDRAY'S

Electric Soap Wrappers

MUST BE SENT IN REPLY

OCTOBER 1st, 1896.

1st Prize \$20.00

2nd " 10.00

3rd " 5.00

4th " 2.50

5th " 1.00

6th " .50

7th " .25

8th " .10

9th " .05

10th " .02

11th " .01

12th " .01

13th " .01

14th " .01

MILLAI'S WAYS AT WORK.

His Fondness for Fishing—His Portable Studio and Its Uses.

An artist friend of the late Sir John Millais once said that his marriage had proved a very profitable investment, as the pictures for which his family had posed brought him altogether many thousands of dollars. His wife and children were frequently his models for his paintings, although a friend of the dead artist recently denied the romantic story which identified Lady Millais with the woman in the famous picture, "The Huguenot." She was the model of his famous painting, "The Order of the Rose," and some of his other pictures, but not, if the testimony of the trustworthy, for the woman in "The Huguenot."

An old friend of Millais posed for one of his pictures, while his three daughters were models several times. One of the traits of Millais which is much dwelt upon now was his inviolable courtesy and friendliness to young artists. He was always willing to advise or assist beginners or those who had his fame yet to make. Naturally, many pictures were brought to him for criticism, and his pleasant way of accomplishing the favor was to praise, invariably, a work's merits before he pointed out the defects. He received all visitors during the active years of his career in his working suit of grey tweed, a rough cap on his head, his feet in slippers, and often a pipe in his mouth. He was a keen lover of sports, a good horseman and an excellent shot. He was a devoted fisherman, and many of his artist friends have sketched him at his favorite out-of-door pursuit. He did not entirely abandon his work even on these vacation tours, and most of the time he would alternate between the fishing rod and the brush. His chief diversion in London was whist, a game which he could play not only with enthusiasm, but, luckily, with skill.

It was Sir John's method to finish a landscape from the beginning to the final touches in the midst of the scene without any elaborate preliminary sketching and with no finishing touches in his studio. When he had once decided upon the subject of his landscape he would carry to the spot a wooden studio so constructed that it was readily portable and easy to get up in just the place the artist wanted it. He had the structure so arranged that the view which he was to paint could be seen through a window of the improvised studio as if it were in a frame. Millais always painted standing, and the studio was planned to give him this freedom and the opportunity to view his work from a distance. When he had finished the painting the studio was taken down and sent back to its abode in London. Several of his best known landscapes were views near spots to which he had gone for the fishing.

An amusing story is told of the picture "Autumn Leaves," which, painted for him by the enthusiastic commendation of John Ruskin. A wealthy Englishman wanted an example of the artist's work, and this picture was painted expressly for him. It was exhibited at the Royal Academy, and it received the greatest praise. But the picture was made dissatisfied with the picture after it was hung in his own house by the adverse remarks of some connoisseurs and artists who were not believers in Millais' methods. So the rich amateur sold the picture or exchanged it for another. When it became famous and was talked of everywhere a few years later, he met the artist at a public dinner, and sorrowfully confessed that he had got rid of the picture because he did not like it. Millais, who had a keen sense of humor, only laughed at the embarrassment of the collector.

THE HUMAN FOOT.

In an editorial on "The False and the True in Physical Beauty," the Medical News (August 15) emphasizes the fact that the artist and the physiologist have always been in accord with their ideas on the perfection of the human form, and that where fashion disagrees with one it is at variance with both, violating at once both the canon of hygiene and those of esthetics. It illustrates this point by reference to the size of the waist, the shape of the foot, the hue of the complexion, and the style and adjustment of costume. We quote below the part of the article that relates to the foot. Says the News:

"Another similar instance of conflict between grace and efficiency, is that between the popular and hygienic ideals of a beautiful foot. These differ widely indeed. The popular demand in a feminine foot is that it shall be a narrow, pointed, elongated body, curved, or more accurately bunched, into a horse-shoe-shaped arch, the pillars of which are within a few inches of each other, and consist of the compressed tips of the toes, and a high narrow heel brought forward almost directly under the center of gravity. Its functions as an organ of support and locomotion are ruthlessly disregarded, and instead of a series of long, low, graceful arches, it is distorted into the resemblance of a link of sausage pointed at one end, or a banana in opisthotonus.

"The physician, the skilled podiatrist, denounces it as deformed, useless, painful, and almost disabled; and, again, the artist cordially unites in their attack, and demands the very same outlines that they do.

"The plan of the healthy, natural foot is an exquisite combination of arches—one long and low from the heel to the balls of the toes, the other short and high, crossing this at right angles a little in front of the ankle joint. These are composed mainly of a number of wedge-shaped bones, but there is little that is bony or rigid about them, as their form is mainly preserved by the tension of three muscles of the leg, whose tendons attach themselves to both the upper and lower surface of their keystone to a most ingenious manner. If we may use such a term with becoming reverence, thus the weight of the body is naturally supported upon the intersection of two graceful, yielding, living arches, which, by their expansion and contraction, give a beautiful, springy elasticity to the gait. But in order to do this, they must, like all other springs, expand so that the foot ought to become markedly both longer and wider when weight is placed upon it. For this change in form, the modern 'pretty' shoe makes absolutely no adequate provision, and not only this, but by throwing a ridiculous pre-shaped heel far forward to give an appearance of shortness to the foot, the longitudinal

It Makes a Good Breakfast.



Above all drinks for the morning meal Coffee stands supreme. The odor of it, rich and pungent, pervades the house like an incense. It is our claim and pride that we supply the homes of the land with Coffee of the finest quality. The best the earth affords we give them. There is no variation in the quality of our "Seal Brand" Coffee, every package is of the same high grade. On it our reputation stands.

Packed in air tight tin cans only.

CHASE & SANBORN. BOSTON. MONTREAL. CHICAGO.

Clean! Truthful! Wideawake!

THE TIMES.

Daily and Twice-a-Week.

Do You Read It?

Twice-a-Week Times

Mailed to any address in Canada
United States or Newfoundland
at \$1.50 per annum; other countries
\$2.50 per annum.

All the News.

Times P. & P. Co.,

W. TEMPLEMAN, Mgr.

Times Building, Broad Street. VICTORIA, B. C.

al arch is completely broken, the weight thrown directly upon the sensitive instep, the centre of gravity of the whole body disturbed, and the elasticity of the gait destroyed.

"Mechanically, the human foot is one of the most exquisitely adjusted, effective, and most enduring instruments in the world—it will run down and outlive any hoof, pad, or paw that moves. Artistically, for beauty of outline, harmony of curves and disposes, and grace of movement, it is equally unsurpassed. Here, again, beauty goes hand-in-hand with strength, and fashionable deformity with feebleness."

Feed the Nerves.

Upon pure, rich blood and you need not fear nervous prostration. Nerves are weak when they are improperly and insufficiently nourished. Pure blood is their proper food, and pure blood comes from taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is thus the greatest and best nerve tonic. It also builds up the whole system.

HOOD'S PILLS are the favorite family cathartic, easy to take, easy to operate.

—We supply shaving outfits that we guarantee. Get one at Fox's 73 Government street.

A ROYAL RECONCILIATION.

The reconciliation which has at length been effected between Queen Isabella of Spain and her husband, King Francis, lays one of the greatest scandals of modern Europe. They separated only a few weeks after their marriage in October, 1540. The Queen is now in her 67th year, and the reunion may, therefore, be accepted as an indication that she is determined to reform. Some two or three years ago she was subjected to a complete ostracism by all her relatives in consequence of the presence in her Paris residence of a cashiered Austrian officer, who had been installed as chief favorite. The Queen is a very bulky woman and wears most voluminous gowns. Her hair is dyed to a brilliant auburn shade, her cheeks are painted, her lips are carmined. Her carriage, however, is graceful and dignified for so stout a woman, and her voice and speech are very kindly. King Francis is enormously wealthy.

Those unhappy persons who suffer from nervousness and dyspepsia should use Carr's Little Nerve Pills, which are made especially for weak, sleepless, dyspeptic sufferers. Price 25 cents.

—Japanese Rugs in many sizes and good colors at Weller Bros. These Rugs have just arrived per S.S. Anandale.

WHITE STAR BAKING POWDER PURE & WHOLESOME

...ALL GOES...

"Merry as a Marriage Bell"

IN HOMES WHERE

White Star Baking Powder IS USED.

For the "Blue Devils" of indigestion cannot resist the pure and wholesome baking which so uniformly results from the use of this matchless powder.



Advertising

Want perfect your business education but it will sell your goods, and if you possess the qualifications to carry on a business it will bring you

SUCCESS

"THE TIMES," "Honest Advertising" and "Quick Results" are synonymous terms.

NOTICE.

Yates Street, between Cook and School Streets, is closed to public traffic.

F. A. WILMOT, City Engineer.

JOHN MESTON



Carriage Maker

BLACKSMITH, ETC. Broad Street, Between Johnson and Fox Streets.

TRANSPORTATION

0 CANADIAN S. S. CO. HAWAII, SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA. 6 DAYS TO HONOLULU S. S. AUSTRALIA.

S.S. AUSTRALIA for HONOLULU only, Tuesday, September 22nd, at 10 a.m. S.S. MAHINOHA via HONOLULU and AU KLANI for SYDNEY, Thursday, October 16th, at 2 p.m.

Line to COLOMBIA, AGT. and CAPE TOWN, South Africa. J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO. Agents, 114 Montgomery Street. Freight Office, 27 Market St. San Francisco.

No Trouble...

To furnish information about Splendid Service offered via "The Northwestern Line" from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Milwaukee and Chicago—it's a pleasure. If you contemplate a trip East, please drop a line to T. W. Teasdale, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn., and receive illustrated folder, free, with detailed information about the three superb trains leaving St. Paul and Minneapolis every day in the week, together with any special information you may desire. Your home agent will sell you tickets via this first class line and reserve you sleeping car berths in advance, on application.

F. W. PARKER, Puget Sound Agent, Seattle.

Victoria & Sidney R'y

Trains will run between Victoria and Sidney as follows:

Leave Victoria at 7:30 a.m., 4:00 p.m. Leave Sidney at 8:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m.

SATURDAYS.

Leave Victoria at 7:30 a.m., 2:00 p.m. Leave Sidney at 8:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m.

SUNDAYS.

Leave Victoria at 7:30 a.m., 2:00 p.m. Leave Sidney at 8:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m.

TRANSPORTATION.

General Steamship Agency.

THROUGH TICKETS

To and From All European Points

FROM NEW YORK. Oct. 3 Allen Line, Numbidian. Oct. 10 Allen Line, Parisian. Oct. 10 Dominion Line, Canada. Oct. 10 Dominion Line, Angolan. Oct. 14 Beaver Line, Lake Superior. Oct. 14 Beaver Line, Lake Winnipeg. Oct. 21

FROM NEW YORK. Oct. 3 Cunard Line, Ettrah. Oct. 10 Cunard Line, Campania. Oct. 10 American Line, Paris. Oct. 14 American Line, St. Louis. Oct. 14 White Star Line, Majestic. Oct. 14 Red Star Line, Nostrand. Oct. 14 Red Star Line, Friesland. Oct. 14 Anchor Line, City of Rome. Oct. 10 French Line, La Bretagne. Oct. 3 French Line, La Champagne. Oct. 10 North German Lloyd, Scale. Oct. 6 North German Lloyd, Havel. Oct. 6 For rates, berths, tickets, and all information, apply to GEO. L. COURTNEY, Cor. Port and Govt. Sts. Victoria, General S.S. Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

The only trans-continental route operating its own elegantly fitted sleeping and tourist cars to

Boston, Montreal, Toronto, St. Paul, Minneapolis

WITHOUT CHANGE.

The shortest and cheapest route to the

Cariboo and Kootenay Gold Fields.

For rates, sleeping accommodation and all information regarding your trip, apply to GEO. L. COURTNEY, Agent, Cor. Port and Government Sts., Victoria.

GEO. M. L. BROWN, Dis. Pass. Agent, Vancouver.

Canadian Pacific Navigation Co. (LIMITED.)

Time Table No. 27, Taking Effect June 21st, 1896.

VICTORIA ROUTE. Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday at 11:30 o'clock, or on arrival of C. P. R. No. 1 train.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE. Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 10 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C. P. R. train No. 2 going east Monday.

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 12:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Moresby Island Thursday morning at 7 o'clock.

NORTH-KEEN ROUTE. Steamships of this company will leave for Port Simpson and intermediate ports via Vancouver the first and 15th of each month at 8 o'clock, when sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

BARCELONA ROUTE. Steamer Maeda leaves Victoria for Al-beral and Round ports on the 10th, 20th and 30th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

G. A. CHARLTON, JNO. IRVING, General Agent, Manager.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RY.

TIME TABLE NO. 26.

To Take Effect at 8:00 a.m. on Saturday March 21st, 1896.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

GOING NORTH.

	Daily	Saturday
Esquimalt for Nanaimo and Victoria	8:00 a.m.	8:00 a.m.
Nanaimo for Esquimalt	11:30 a.m.	11:30 a.m.
Nanaimo for Victoria	1:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m.

GOING SOUTH.

	Daily	Saturday
Esquimalt for Victoria	8:00 a.m.	8:00 a.m.
Nanaimo for Victoria	8:00 a.m.	8:00 a.m.
Nanaimo for Esquimalt	1:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m.

For rates and information apply at the Company's office.

A. DUNHAM, JOSEPH HUNTER, President, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

Str. JOAN.

L. P. LOCKER, Master.

Runs as follows calling at way ports as freight and passengers may order.

Esquimalt for Nanaimo, Tuesday, 7 a.m. Esquimalt for Victoria, Wednesday, 7 a.m. Esquimalt for Nanaimo, Friday, 7 a.m. Esquimalt for Victoria, Saturday, 7 a.m.

For freight or storehouses apply on board, or the company's ticket office, Victoria station, Store Street.

Pacific Coast Steamship Co'y.

The magnificent steamers City of Poughkeepsie, Walla Walla and Unalakleet ply between Victoria, B.C. and SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT, carrying Her Majesty's mails.

Leave Victoria, B.C. for San Francisco via Seattle, 10 a.m. Leave San Francisco for Victoria, B.C. via Seattle, 10 a.m.

Leave Victoria, B.C. for Seattle, 10 a.m. Leave Seattle for Victoria, B.C., 10 a.m.

Leave Victoria, B.C. for Seattle, 10 a.m. Leave Seattle for Victoria, B.C., 10 a.m.

Leave Victoria, B.C. for Seattle, 10 a.m. Leave Seattle for Victoria, B.C., 10 a.m.

Leave Victoria, B.C. for Seattle, 10 a.m. Leave Seattle for Victoria, B.C., 10 a.m.

Leave Victoria, B.C. for Seattle, 10 a.m. Leave Seattle for Victoria, B.C., 10 a.m.

Leave Victoria, B.C. for Seattle, 10 a.m. Leave Seattle for Victoria, B.C., 10 a.m.

Leave Victoria, B.C. for Seattle, 10 a.m. Leave Seattle for Victoria, B.C., 10 a.m.

Leave Victoria, B.C. for Seattle, 10 a.m. Leave Seattle for Victoria, B.C., 10 a.m.

TRANSPORTATION.

Oregon-Asiatic Steamship Line.

FOR HONOLULU, CHINA and JAPAN.

S.S. MONMOUTHSHIRE, 4,500 tons dead weight, due here September 25th.

F. C. DAVIDGE & CO'Y.

Agents North China Insurance Co., Ltd. (Marine), Commission Merchants and Shipping Agents, IMPORTERS OF Japanese Rice, Silk and General Mercandise, Board of Trade Building, Victoria.

Still the Fastest.

SUPPLY GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY TO ALL ROUTE EAST.

ROCK BALLAST—NO DUST.

Connecting at Duluth with the magnificent passenger

Sts. Northwest and Northland. For Sanit Sts. Marie, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, and all points East. The trip of a lifetime.

The Shortest Route to Kootenay Points.

Overland leaves Seattle 10 p.m. Coast line 5:30 a.m. Overland arrives Seattle 8 a.m. Coast line 5:30 p.m. For further information call on or address

G. W. F. A., Seattle. J. H. ROBERTS, Agt. G.W.F.A., Seattle. 75 Government St.

POINTS ON PUGET SOUND.

TO ALL



SS. "ROSALIE"

Leaves Victoria Daily at 10 a.m., except Sundays. Arriving at Victoria Daily except Sundays at 8 a.m.

Leaves Seattle at 12:30 a.m. Daily except Sundays.

For tickets and information call on J. K. DEVLIN, Agent, 75 Government Street.



The only line running

2-DAILY TRAINS—2

TO

Spokane, St. Paul, Duluth, Grand Forks, Winnipeg.

Minneapolis, Fargo, Crookston, Helena.

Through Pullman Sleeping Cars.

Elegant Dining Cars.

Upholstered Tourist Sleeping Cars

THROUGH TICKETS

To Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and All Points East and South. Also to China and Japan via Northern Pacific U.S. Co.

The only all rail route to Nelson, B. C. and Kootenay Gold Fields.

For full information, time cards, maps, etc., call on or address

R. E. BLACKWOOD, Freight and Passenger Agt. Victoria, B. C. A. D. CHARLTON, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt., 225 Morrison St., Portland, Ore.

FOR

Puget Sound Points.

TAKE THE FINE STEAMER

"City of Kingston"

Speed, 18 knots. Tonnage, 1147.

2:30 pm. Victoria. 10:00 am. Seattle. 1:30 pm. Tacoma. 10:00 am. Seattle. 1:30 pm. Tacoma. 10:00 am. Seattle. 1:30 pm. Tacoma.

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

Daily except Monday.

R. E. BLACKWOOD, Agt. Victoria, B. C.

Spokane Falls & Northern Ry.

NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY.

ALL RAIL TO NELSON, B. C.

The only through line to Nelson, B.C., Kootenay Lake and Kootenay Points.

THROUGH TRAINS SEMI-WEEKLY.

Daily except Sunday, between Spokane and Nelson.

7 A.M. LEAVE SPOKANE...AR. 6:30 P.M. Connecting January 25th, on Wednesday and Saturday trains will run through, arriving at Nelson at 5:00 p.m., making close connection with the steamer between Kootenay and all lake points, arriving at Kootenay at 9:00 a.m., next day. Returning passengers will leave Kootenay and Kootenay on Tuesday and Friday, arriving at Spokane at 5:30 p.m., same days.

HOUSE WIFE BURNS DIED.

It is now the Property of the Ragged School at Dunfries.

One of the sights of Dunfries during the Burns centenary celebrations to-day will be the house where the poet spent the last years of his life. It was from the house in the Mill Hill (now called Burns street) that Robbie's remains were borne to "his last lair" in 1796; and it was there where Bonnie Jean resided till her death in 1854; yet very little respect seems to have been paid by Dunfries to this unpretending dwelling, which deserves to rank as a national monument.

The house was purchased in the '50s by Colonel Burns, the youngest son of the poet, who presented it to the Dunfries Ragged school on condition that £20 a year was paid to his grandson for life. That grandson is living still and no tenant has ever been found willing to pay more than £12, even with the privilege of showing the place to visitors at so much per head. Some years ago the house was in danger of falling to pieces. Owing to a shaky foundation one of the gables gave way, and as it became necessary to rebuild nearly half of the house the committee of the school, which is a charitable institution, supported a plan to raise voluntary subscriptions, felt justified in making an appeal for assistance to the members of Burns clubs in various parts of the world. Naturally a ready and generous response was expected. The price of a single glass whisky per member would have brought a magnificent sum. But the appeal, backed as it was by the sheriff of the county, only brought £2 or £3, the subscription of a single club abroad. However, the work was done and paid out of the scant coffers of the school, aided, no doubt by the sale of the flooring of the room in which the poet expired to a firm of memorial makers, who paid a special price for it.

But, now for a relation. All sorts of tenants have occupied "Burns House," which has always been a favorite shrine of colonists and Americans, and many a sacred of sentiment has appeared in the press of Canada and the United States describing touching scenes in the death of "Scotland's darling poet." But we have just discovered that various tenants have shown various apartments as the room in which he died, just as it happened to suit at the time their domestic arrangements, and now we are left to settle the point by weighing the evidence of conflicting authorities.

In Morley's edition of Wordsworth there is a letter by Dorothy Wordsworth describing the visit she paid to Burns' house, together with her brother, in August, 1803. She says:

"When our guide had left us we turned again to Burns' grave, and afterward went to his house, wishing to inquire after Mrs. Burns, who was gone to spend some time by the seashore with her children. We spoke to the maid-servant at the door, who invited us forward, and we sat down in the parlor. The walls were covered with a blue wash; on one side of the fire was a mahogany desk; opposite the window a clock which Burns mentions in one of his letters as having received as a present. The house was clean and neat on the inside, the stairs of stone scoured white, the kitchen on the right side of the passage, the parlor on the left. In the room above the parlor the poet died and his son very lately in the same room. The servant told us she had been four years with Mrs. Burns, who is now in great sorrow for the death of Wallace."

There can be no doubt as to which room was referred to. It is the room above the parlor to the north; and yet it is not the one pointed out by the historian of the house.

W. McDowall, in his "History of Dunfries," a carefully written volume, thus describes the house:

"There are in the lower story a 'but' and a 'ben'—in other words, a kitchen and a parlor—both used as such when inhabited by Burns, and the latter a fine commodious room, the best in the house. Above are two rooms of unequal size, the smaller of them an elegant, low-ceilinged apartment, measuring 15X20.2 feet, below the one in which he expired."

In another place he adds: "The dying bard was placed in the room on the south of the second floor."

Now, the present tenant, swears, by McDowall, and shows the room above the kitchen, but the evidence of Miss Wordsworth, who had the word of Mrs. Burns' servant in 1803, ought to be conclusive that the larger and lighter room on the north side is the one in which the poet expired. There must be no doubt in the future. As for the past we can only sympathize for the travelers who came thousands of miles to write their odes and shed their tears in the wrong room.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Robbing It.

Never use a liniment for rheumatism, says a high medical authority. Don't rub it in—drizzle it out. Take something that removes the acid points from the blood—take something that improves your digestion and builds up the body to the perfection of robust health. That "something" is Scott's Sarsaparilla, a remedy that obtains the best results in the shortest time. \$1. of all druggists.

In a recent letter to the manufacturers Mr. W. F. Benjamin, editor of the Spectator, Rushford, N. Y., says: "It may be a pleasure to you to know the high esteem in which Chamberlain's medicines are held by the people of your own state, where they must be best known. An aunt of mine, who resides at Dexter, Iowa, was about to visit me a few years since, and before leaving home wrote me, asking if they were sold here, stating that if they were not she would bring a quantity with her, as she did not like to be without them." The medicines referred to are Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy, for bowel complaints. These medicines have been in constant use in Iowa for almost a quarter of a century. The people have learned that they are articles of great worth and merit, and unequalled by any other. They are for sale here by all druggists, Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

—Trout rods and flies, see our fine stock at Fox's, 75 Govt. St.

MIL. SAYYEA'S PROJECT.

He Will Attempt a Hard Journey to Find Riches.

Ashecroft Mining Journal: Mr. John Sayyee, an old prospector and miner who has been doing work this season on Pine Creek with a half a dozen associates, came down with the company's pack train this week and will soon go down the Thompson across the mountains to Hope, where they will winter their animals. The work done this season was to sink about 60 feet in rock on Pine Creek, intending to get down 20 feet deeper and then drift out for the old channel, but circumstances have compelled the suspension of work until next season, when the company intend to resume work. Pine creek was one of the rich creeks worked in early days on the surface. What the bedrock carries is only judged by the surroundings, but the chances seem good for finding rich pay. Mr. Sayyee does not intend coming back himself to Cariboo, but will leave the work on Pine Creek to his company to look after, he intending to go on a little trip to the Arctic slope. For a man lame, and 71 years of age he will undertake a journey, which, if he knows the hardships to be endured, would make a young and vigorous man hesitate, but Mr. Sayyee says he has made the trip and can do so again, that there is a richer country that ever Cariboo was to open up and that he and two others took out in two weeks' work \$3,000 in gold dust from a creek, but were forced to leave by reason of scarcity; that there is a mountain side of, as he says, nearly pure silver, etc. Certainly there is enough in such a prospect, according to Mr. Sayyee's statement to induce men to visit the vicinity and see for themselves. His intention is to go to Fort Wrangell, up the Stikine to the second fork, cut a pack trail from there 100 miles, thereby shortening the route 230 miles and get across on to the head waters of the Skekatchewan. Mr. Sayyee came down by Goose creek and reports Mr. Heigensen and party as likely to make a good showing yet this season, although they have been greatly delayed by high water. A Chinese company are also at work and apparently making money at Goose creek.

Kind Words Come From Public Institutions.

As Well as From Private Individuals.

All Classes and Creeds Praise Paine's Celery Compound.

Public institutions throughout Canada are as ready to acknowledge the marvellous virtues of Paine's Celery Compound as are private individuals.

For many years, a large number of our public, benevolent and religious corporations have used Paine's Celery Compound for the benefit of old and young, and if it were possible to publish all the statements made by the inmates, scores of letters would prove interesting and entertaining.

In institutions like those referred to where hundreds are cared for every year, all the common ills and diseases of every day life are found, and many hundreds have been made well and strong by Paine's Celery Compound, that the physicians of these institutions were unable to cure by the ordinary means.

To-day, this grand curing work is still going on in many of the largest and most prominent of our public places, and no other medicine will be tolerated but Paine's Celery Compound, which shows the esteem and confidence in which the medicine is held.

One of these noted institutions that has given testimony for Paine's Celery Compound is the immense conventual educational house on the St. Lawrence, near Montreal, and known as the "Convent of the Holy Names." The inmates of this house write as follows:

"We feel it a duty to add our testimony in favor of your 'wonder-working' Paine's Celery Compound. Many Sisters, suffering from debility, dyspepsia, sleeplessness and indigestion, have been completely relieved after taking it."

"We shall strongly recommend its use in all our houses as the best medicine to restore health, and give tone and vigor to the nervous system."

MANAGUA.

Managua seems to have been made the capital of Nicaragua, because the two principal cities, Leon and Granada, were always fighting for the honor. Leon approached the most closely to the true metropolitan character. It covers a wide extent of country, and its public buildings are admittedly the finest in Central America, and, besides, showing a greater variety of race in its inhabitants. It is the shade of the old aristocracy. Then it has gone in for progress and education; and though it strikes one as a trifle incongruous to see even a railway station in a place like this, to say nothing of the other adjuncts of civilization, there is no blinking the fact that these same adjuncts are there, and that they represent an advance. And the cathedral of cut stone is a magnificent structure, covering an entire square, and fronting the whole width of the grand plaza.

From the roof, saw the wide Pacific shining like a fifth river of silver on the western horizon, while stretching away to the northeast, I followed without shifting my eye the line of Los Mombos, which are also volcanoes, some of them as perfectly tapered as an Egyptian pyramid. Managua has a certain advantage in being situated on the lamp-colored lake of the same name, and in being the seat of government. Good Words.

Meet in medicine means the power to cure. The great cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla proves its unequal merit.

—Samples of Liberty art fabrics, etc., sent to all parts of the province by Weller Bros.

The strength of the whole is in the healthfulness of the Parts.



Its great advantages are the thoroughness with which it accomplishes the work simply, and the ease with which it is used, but "use no words, tell of its usefulness."

No. 1 Nozzle, Shield Outlet Tubing, 2 qt. Fountain Bag and 2 extra pieces complete in itself, \$3.00 each. For use with any Bulb, Nozzle, Fountain Syringe or Combination.

No. 2 Nozzle, Shield Outlet Tubing, 2 qt. Fountain Bag and 2 extra pieces complete in itself, \$3.00 each. For use with any Bulb, Nozzle, Fountain Syringe or Combination.

Manufacturers of Fine Rubber Goods. A little pamphlet, entitled "Bugs" is sent free upon application. Send for it.

ALPHA RUBBER CO., P. O. Box 25, Montreal.

Manufacturers of Fine Rubber Goods.

A little pamphlet, entitled "Bugs" is sent free upon application. Send for it.

PARIS CLEARING ITS WALKS.

Paris is just now excited over the prospect that something will be done to clear the sidewalks on the main streets of the encumbrances with which they are blocked by the café proprietors and other tradesmen. The municipal council has made a very small beginning at the most inoffensive end by ordering the women who sell newspapers in the kiosks to take in the little tables on which they spread their wares. The cafés, however, the chief offenders, whose tables and chairs extend to the edge of the sidewalk and even into the roadway at times, forcing foot passengers to walk out into the middle of the street, have so far been left untouched. The reason for this is that the city draws a large revenue, amounting to millions of francs, which it is unwilling to lose from concessions to private individuals for the use of the public pavement.

The concessions are made according to a fixed tariff, which varies in proportion to the business importance of the streets for which they are granted. On Boulevard des Capucines and the Boulevard des Filles, in the neighborhood of the Grand Opera, the central point of Parisian life, the tax is 75 francs for each square meter on the Avenue du Grand Opera it is 50 francs; on the Rue des Halles, which leads to the Gare St. Lazare, the busiest railroad station in the city, it is 30 francs; on the Avenue des Champs Elysees, 25 francs; in the Saint Honore quarter, the Boulevard St. Germain, the Boulevard St. Michel, the main thoroughfare of the Latin quarter, it is 20 francs, and it was down to 5 francs and even 1 franc for out-of-the-way streets. The commissioners and boothkeepers pay the full tariff, the newspaper dealers, flower sellers, cake and milk vendors pay half tariff, and the fruit sellers, whose stands are in the roadway in front of the theatres, only during the performance, pay quarter tariff. The second hand dealers in books and coins along the river quays, pay 5 francs a meter. Spaces from a foot to a foot and a half wide, are let to merchants who wish to display their goods outside their stores, while the café permits for the space on the sidewalk, on which chairs and tables may be placed, the "terraces," as they are called, made for stripes varying from two to ten feet. A section of the law which is never enforced, requires the sidewalk to be kept clear on public holidays such as the 14th of July and Shrove Tuesday.

From the café terraces and display spaces for stores the city of Paris derives a revenue of 1,200,000 francs a year. It gets 18,000 francs for the right to let chairs in the Bois de Boulogne, the Champs Elysees and the other public parks. Small stands in the public streets yield 125,000 francs, and the columns on which the theatre posters are displayed, 20,000 francs, while still other sums come from the grants for penny-in-the-slot machines, for the illuminated advertisement spaces on the postoffice boxes, and so on. The newspaper kiosks have been attacked first by the city authorities, because they are more immediately subject to its authority. The city has reserved the right to establish regulations for their management. There are about 250 of these kiosks in Paris, which are let from time to time at public auction, the price paid at present being 240 francs a year for each kiosk.

If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, biliousness or constipation, you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable; small, and easy to take. Don't forget this.

The captain of the Brooklyn police force thus defines the scotchman: "He is never older than twenty-five and seldom younger than eighteen. We have him under arrest about six times a week. He is the straight-haired, thin-jawed, wild-eyed idiot, with his back humped like a mad toment's tail, who tears down the path with no regard for the safety of others. He is nearly always long in the legs and thin. Somehow or other your fat man is not much on scotchmen. When he is very young, we hope he will outlive the habit, but when he is twenty-five we have no pity for him."

From the roof, saw the wide Pacific shining like a fifth river of silver on the western horizon, while stretching away to the northeast, I followed without shifting my eye the line of Los Mombos, which are also volcanoes, some of them as perfectly tapered as an Egyptian pyramid. Managua has a certain advantage in being situated on the lamp-colored lake of the same name, and in being the seat of government. Good Words.

MACK'S RHEUMATIC (LIVER & KIDNEY) PILLS.

The best medical science tells us that Rheumatism is a blood disease. To cure it must be by purifying the blood stream. That's what Mack's Pills do. They go to the Liver and Kidneys and cause them to eliminate Rheumatic Acids and Poisons, and send pure blood to every joint in the body. Then your Rheumatism is cured—by Mack's PILLS.

—The Pasteur filter is the best microbe killer. It removes all slime, etc., from the water. Weller Bros., sole agents.

—Samples of Liberty art fabrics, etc., sent to all parts of the province by Weller Bros.

MUNICIPAL.

List of Lands and Improvements within the Corporation of the City of Victoria, to be sold for Taxes Interest and Costs on the 1st day of October, 1896, at the City Hall, Victoria, at 12 o'clock m., in pursuance of "The Victoria Real Property Tax Sale By-Law, 1896," unless in the meantime the Arrears of Taxes, Interest and Costs due in respect of each Lot in the Schedule hereunder be paid.

Lot.	Block.	Section.	Lands and Improvements.	Assessed Owner.	Registered Owner.	Amount of Taxes for year ending 31st Dec. 95, not unpaid.	Interest on unpaid taxes at 6% per annum.	Costs of sale.	Total Amount of Taxes, Interest and Costs due on 1st Oct. 96, to date of sale.
Part 21.	3	1	Improvements.	Mac Webb.	Columbus Jones.	\$ 3.01	18.00	4.00	25.01
32	4	1	Land and Imp.	Mrs. C. J. McKay.	Thos. Charles and Christina McKay.	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
33	5	1	Land and Imp.	Mrs. J. K. Greenwood.	John K. Greenwood.	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
34	6	1	Land and Imp.	McLennan & McFoley.	Robt. McLennan and Edward J. McFoley.	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
35	7	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
36	8	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
37	9	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
38	10	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
39	11	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
40	12	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
41	13	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
42	14	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
43	15	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
44	16	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
45	17	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
46	18	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
47	19	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
48	20	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
49	21	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
50	22	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
51	23	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
52	24	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
53	25	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
54	26	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
55	27	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
56	28	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
57	29	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
58	30	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
59	31	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
60	32	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
61	33	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
62	34	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
63	35	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
64	36	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
65	37	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
66	38	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
67	39	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
68	40	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
69	41	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
70	42	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
71	43	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
72	44	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
73	45	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
74	46	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
75	47	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
76	48	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
77	49	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
78	50	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
79	51	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
80	52	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
81	53	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
82	54	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
83	55	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
84	56	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
85	57	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
86	58	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
87	59	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
88	60	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
89	61	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
90	62	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
91	63	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
92	64	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
93	65	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
94	66	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
95	67	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
96	68	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
97	69	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
98	70	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
99	71	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
100	72	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
101	73	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
102	74	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
103	75	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
104	76	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
105	77	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
106	78	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
107	79	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
108	80	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
109	81	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
110	82	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
111	83	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
112	84	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
113	85	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
114	86	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
115	87	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
116	88	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
117	89	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
118	90	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
119	91	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
120	92	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
121	93	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
122	94	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
123	95	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
124	96	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
125	97	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
126	98	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
127	99	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
128	100	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
129	101	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
130	102	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
131	103	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
132	104	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
133	105	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
134	106	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
135	107	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
136	108	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
137	109	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
138	110	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
139	111	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
140	112	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
141	113	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
142	114	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
143	115	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
144	116	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
145	117	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
146	118	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
147	119	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
148	120	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
149	121	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
150	122	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
151	123	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
152	124	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
153	125	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
154	126	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
155	127	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
156	128	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
157	129	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
158	130	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
159	131	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
160	132	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
161	133	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
162	134	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
163	135	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
164	136	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
165	137	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
166	138	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
167	139	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
168	140	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
169	141	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
170	142	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	80.00
171	143	1	Land and Imp.	do do	do do	10.00	60.00	10.00	

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE EMPRESS DELAYED.

And the Chinese Residents Had to Postpone Their Celebration.

Although the C.P.R. steamship Empress of China left Vancouver yesterday afternoon, she did not arrive here until after 4 o'clock this afternoon. Capt. Rodlin, of the Charmer, telegraphed that he saw nothing of her on his way to Vancouver this morning, and Capt. Jagers, of the Bithen, saw nothing of her on his way from New Westminster. Capt. Jagers, however, reported that the weather was very thick, and the probability is that the Empress anchored somewhere in the outside passage and waited for the tide to rise.

For several hours last evening nearly the whole Chinese and a large proportion of the white population were at the center wharf to endeavor to get a glimpse of the Chinese viceroy, Li Hung Chang. The Chinese set off a few fireworks at the hour set for the China's arrival, but when it began to look as though she would not arrive until daylight the big bundles of fireworks were laid aside to await her actual arrival. She has been eagerly looked for to-day, and as soon as she was reported arrangements were made by the Chinese residents to give Li Hung Chang a royal welcome.

THE GAY PARISIANS.

To be Produced at the Victoria Theatre on Friday Evening.

The most successful of all the French farces adapted or transplanted to the American stage has been "The Gay Parisians," which in its original form "Hotel de Libre Esclavage," is still running at the "Nouveau" theatre, Paris, where it was produced over a year ago, and which in its Cte-Atlantic force ran for over 200 nights at Hoyt's theatre, New York, and has since been produced with great success under the bill of "A Night Out," in London. Charles Frohman owns the American and English rights of the play and has put a strong company of actors into it.

There is no better character actor on our stage than W. J. Ferguson, who carries the role of Mr. Piglet, the gay old coxier who takes a friend's wife out for a good time. Mr. Ferguson has many clever achievements to his credit, but the critics have all agreed that he has never done anything as good as Piglet. Miss Sadie Martinie plays the part of the wife with whom Piglet goes sight-seeing. The other members of the company are James O. Barrows, C. B. Wells, W. B. Shirley, Tully Marshall, Frank Durant, Louis Hendricks, Vaughan Glaser, Frank A. Connor, Mrs. E. J. Phillips, Margaret Gordon, Claire Rodriguez, Verdie Graves, Nellie McCaul, Judith Bordeaux and Frank Morris.

The story of "The Gay Parisians," which will have exactly the same production here that it had in New York, is as follows: A young wife goes out for an evening to her husband, who tells her that this is the best way to spite to latter for his indifference and neglect. The husband claims that he is giving many of his evenings to business and so is absent from home. In acceptance and setting upon his friend's advice the wife goes out with his friend, visiting the theatre and afterwards going to a cafe for supper, where she meets a series of troubles, but provocative of great laughter to the audience. The most serious of these difficulties is the arrest of herself and companion in the cafe, which the police raid after a disturbance has been made there. They seize each other's family name and thus bring about another series of complications which result in more fun for the last and explanatory act. The sale of seats opens tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock at Jamieson's.

A QUEER MANIA.

The Sicilian Prince of Valguarnera at the beginning of this century was a monomaniac of a rare description, says the London Standard. He succeeded to one of the largest fortunes in Europe. His habits were studious and economical. He had no children; but, in spite of these advantages, for saving money he contrived to ruin himself. The prince had a fancy for grotesque statues, with which he adorned the stately mansion of his grandfather. Many descriptions of the palace are extant, for it was renowned through Europe in its day. Brydone visited it and he has left us a pleasant picture. Approaching by a noble avenue, one found the palace encircled by an army of ministers. "The absurdity of the grotesque imagination which created them is not less noteworthy than the wonderful fertility," says Brydone. "Some were a compound of five or six animals which have no resemblance in nature. In one instance, the head of a lion was set upon the neck of a goose, with the body of a lizard, the eye of a goat and the tail of a fox. Upon the back of this object stood another with five or six heads and a grove of horns. There is no kind of horn in the world that he has not collected, and his pleasure is to see them all flourishing on the same skull."

Of each horror there were 600 in the avenue and courtyard alone when Brydone saw the collection, and the prince maintained a regiment of sculptors, who were rewarded proportionately to their success in designing new and unparalleled combinations. The effect upon a superstitious peasantry may be imagined. So serious was the agitation that the government of Sicily threatened to demolish the monstrous display several times, but a Prince of Valguarnera was not to be offended in those days without the gravest cause.

The inside of the house was equally in another fashion. Here the madman directed himself with columns and arches and pyramids of cups and saucers, napkins and the like cemented together. One column, for instance, started from

a great porcelain vase, of shape familiar in bedrooms, but not elsewhere; the shaft was turpentine, with the spouts protruding, graduated in size up to a capital of flower pots. The openings of windows were encased in this manner, the chimney pieces were loaded up to the ceiling and the magnificent rooms of the palace were divided by fantastic arches of the same construction. China was rare and fine in Sicily at that day, and most of the pieces thus treated had great value. The prince's bedroom was a chamber of supreme horrors. Repulsive beyond conception had their home there, intermixed with pleasing busts and statues, which, if turned, showed a skeleton, or a hideous representation of decrepitude. We have never observed an instance of these things in a modern work of travel. Perhaps the government destroyed them at the Prince's death, beggared by his mania.

LEGENDS OF THE DIAMOND.

London Society: Diamond was the name of a beautiful youth of the island of Erete, one of the attendants of the infant Jupiter in his cradle. Diamond, not to be subject to "the ill that flesh is heir to," was transformed into the hardest and most brilliant substance in nature. In Arabic and Persian works on natural history Aristotle is generally quoted as the chief authority for the story of the inaccessible valley of diamonds, where it was the custom to throw down pieces of flesh as the only means of procuring the gems. Vulturno picked these up with the precious stones attached to them, and dropped them in their flight on various parts of the earth. Marco Polo, who travelled in India in the thirteenth century, gave much the same account of the method of procuring diamonds. One of the adventures of Sinbad the Sailor in "The Arabian Nights" is almost identical, and Ephraïm, in the fourth century, writes to much the same effect. The diamond was called adamas, which means indomitable. It was never pounded and taken internally like other stones, because it was considered indestructible. The diamond had the virtue of bestowing victory and fortune. It calmed anger and strengthened wedded love; hence it was called the stone of reconciliation. The learned De Bost gave occasion to discourse at some length as to whether the power of discrimination between right and wrong, legal and illegal love, is a natural quality of the stone or belongs to a spirit residing in it. For the very extraordinary arguments he uses the reader is referred to his treatise (B. II., chapter 4).

That diamonds preserved their owners from the plague was considered fully proved by the fact that the plague at first attacked only the poorer classes, and that the rich, who wore diamonds in profusion, usually escaped. Though the diamond was not supposed to be fusible by fire, the splendor of its luster and its properties were thought to be affected by heat, for which reason Wolfgang Gabelschoven advises all who wear these gems to take them off at night and place them in cold water or on a marble slab. Among the ancients the diamond was a symbol of severe and inflexible justice and of the impossibility of fate. Hence the judges of Hades were described as having hearts of adamant. A Jewish legend relates of the gem, supposed to have been a diamond, worn on the ephod of Aaron, that when a man really guilty was charged with a crime the jewel became dark and dim. If the accused was innocent it sparkled with increased luster. But all these wonderful virtues are eclipsed and thrown in the shade by one most marvelous and unique—for it was attributed to no other gem—the faculty of multiplying its species. Boetius De Bost, quoting from another learned man, relates that a lady of good family had two hereditary diamonds which produced several others and thus left a posterity. The comments of the narrator are no less curious than the statement itself, but he does not inform us whether these descendants were born small and grew in size from infancy to maturity.

Plans for a revolting skyscraper, 400 feet high, and built of steel, have been submitted to the Paris Exhibition Commission. The 24 stories are to be let for restaurants, concert halls, theatres, and so forth. The building will turn slowly on its axis, like a merry-go-round, and enable visitors to survey the whole country around Paris while they eat their dinners.

Brest's town council had the curious idea of selecting men of M. Felix Faure's own age only for the committee of citizens that was to greet the President of the Republic on his recent visit to the town. All classes were represented, including dock laborers and apothecaries. M. Faure, who is a well preserved man of his age, was startled by the ravages of time on his contemporaries.

A good story of the late Princess Alice has come out on the occasion of the striking of a medal to the fishermen at Ushant. She once visited the mint unexpectedly at a time when some medals were being made for non-commissioned officers of the army. While she was being shown through the building, the officials thought it would be a neat thing to stamp her name and the date on one of the medals and present it to her. She accepted the gift, and then burst out laughing. The inscription read: "For long service and good conduct."

"Gatherer's got lots of sense, I tell you," "How do you make that out?" "He doesn't send his family away to spend the summer until the last week in August."

ROYAL Baking Powder has been awarded highest honors at every world's fair where exhibited.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

The Philippine Islands—Lolas Philipinas, as they are called in Spanish—form a large archipelago of from 1,200 to 1,400 islands in the southeast of Asia, extending from 4 degrees 40 minutes to 20 degrees 40 minutes north latitude, and from 115 degrees 40 minutes to 124 degrees 30 minutes east longitude, and the islands cover a land area of 115,528 square miles. Only 400 of these islands, however, are inhabited. The population is estimated at 8,000,000.

On the west and northwest, the archipelago is separated by the China Sea from China and the Indo-Chinese Peninsula; to the east is the Pacific, on the north a number of small islands stretch toward Formosa, and to the northeast is Borneo and the Celebes Sea.

The principal islands are Luzon in the north, Mindanao in the south, and Patawan, Panay, and Mindoro in the middle of the group. The islands are traversed by a chain of mountains from north to south, rising in some of them to nearly 9,000 feet.

There is a good deal of mineral wealth in the archipelago. There are extensive coal fields, one in South Luzon and another in the western slopes of Celebes and eastern slopes of Negros, probably extending under the Straits of Tabaco. There is plenty in Luzon and other islands, and there are copper mines in the Province of Leyte. Gold is found in many of the islands, but in very small quantities.

The climate varies in different islands, but the characteristics are tropical, and three seasons are marked—the cold, hot, and rainy. The cold or cool season is between February and March, the hot from March to June, and then follows the wet, during which the rainfall is often very heavy. Terrible thunderstorms often take place in May and June.

The productions of the islands are manioc, plantains, jack fruit and other Malayan fruits; potatoes, which is the staple food of the inhabitants, and of which the natives often do not raise sufficient quantities for their own use. Other products are Manila hemp, coffee, and tobacco, which is a government monopoly.

The archipelago is said to be of volcanic origin, and several volcanoes still exist. Mount Cagua, nearly 4,000 feet in height, on the northeast promontory of Luzon, always smokes, and there is a number of volcanoes in Bahrara, Cebu. Several craters are situated in a small triangular island in Lake Bombon on Bongsong. Earthquakes are frequent, and several very severe ones have occurred during the present century.

The islands were discovered by Magellan in 1521, and were settled by the Spaniards during the reign of Philip II, after whom they were named.

Formerly there was a large trade between these islands and China and Japan, but Spain placed so many restrictions in favor of its own trade that that was practically broken up. The exports from the islands now amount to about \$16,000,000 annually, and the imports to about \$15,000,000, and consist of machinery, linens, coal, iron, earthenware, hardware, woollens and apparel. Manila is the seat of the government, and the residence of the governor-general, who is appointed by the Spanish sovereign. Most of the public revenue is derived from duties on imports and exports, the tobacco monopoly and a capitation tax.

The governor-general is invested with supreme powers, and is assisted by a junta of authorities, consisting of the archbishop, the commander of the forces, the admiral and the president of the supreme court. Every Indian has to pay a tax of \$1.17, but descendants of the first Christians of Cebu and new converts are exempt. Chinese are subject to special taxes, and Europeans and Spanish half-breeds have to pay a poll tax of \$2.50.

The cross is under strict civil and ecclesiastical control, and all discussion of Spanish or general European politics is forbidden.

The original inhabitants of the Philippines are supposed to be the Aetas, or Negritos, so-called from their dark complexion, but they are rapidly disappearing. They were driven into the most inaccessible parts by successive invasions of Malay tribes, who now form a large proportion of the population.

There are many Chinese, and in Manila alone they number over 30,000. Of Europeans there are not over 10,000. Large numbers of Japanese have immigrated to the Philippines, and during the last Chinese-Japanese war there was talk of an invasion of the islands by the Japanese after the termination of the war.

END OF QUARANTINE.

An act which has just received the royal assent recalls the story of a certain century who used, not so many years ago, to be posted on a particular spot within the gardens of the Imperial palace at St. Petersburg.

"Why," asked an august personage, "does that soldier—put up and down among the flower beds?"

The only answer obtainable was that the arrangement was one of old standing, but that its origin was unknown. On further inquiries being made, however, it appeared that half a century or so previously a little princess had made a tiny garden there on which one blue gentian had grown, that at her desire a guard had been sent to prevent anybody from plucking it, and that the spot, having once been established, had been maintained long after flower and princess had passed away.

The story of the quarantine bulks which lie in the Solent not far from Osborne is of much the same character. For more than half a century there has been no effective quarantine in this country, and, indeed, that obsolete system has for many years been applicable not to cholera, smallpox or any other disease which constitutes a real danger for us, but only to plague and yellow fever, neither of which is known to flourish in these latitudes.

Of old there were, of course, lazarettos in various parts of Great Britain, but they have been gradually abolished, the last of them having been removed from its post at St. George's Creek some thirty or forty years ago.

On the consolidation of the sanitary laws in 1875, the natural course would have been to repeal the quarantine acts altogether. But this was not done, and the consequence was that while the supervision of the public health of the country was placed in the hands of the local government board, the privy council still retained the function of guarding our shores against two diseases



CORD WOOD

Lowest Market Prices.

Munn, Holland & Co.

Broad Street, Opp. 7 Ward.

which had never prevailed here in modern times, which were not in the least likely to attack us again, but which, according to a carefully preserved tradition, demanded the maintenance of an establishment of receiving ships and the most rigorous and utterly futile measures.

Nor were these powers allowed to be absolutely dormant. On two or three occasions, between the years 1800 and 1870, some unfortunate passenger steamer, which had a case of yellow fever among its crew, or its crew, shortly after leaving South America or the West Indies was (it happened to be bound to Southampton) solemnly arrested on arrival in the Solent, and was detained in quarantine at the Motherbank in order apparently to ascertain whether a short residence on board a crowded and unsanitary bulk might possibly develop another outbreak of the disease. The experiment, however, was never successful, and the result is that for many years the hulks have lain at their anchorage, fully equipped with a staff not like the British Navy to go anywhere and do anything, but to go nowhere and do nothing.

The cost of this not very masterly activity must, in the aggregate, have amounted to many thousands of pounds, and though financial reformers have now and then grumbled at the charge in the annual estimates, it has gone on until the present time. Nor has this foolish waste of money been the worst feature in the matter.

It having been proved conclusively that quarantine has never been effectual in checking disease, England has endeavored persistently to persuade the governments of such countries as Spain, Greece and Turkey to abandon a system of which the restrictions often press very inconveniently upon our commerce.

These nations have, however, been able to point to the existence of a conclusive proof that Great Britain adheres to the quarantine system for herself, though with the usual peridy of herself she preaches to other powers in favor of its abolition, and it has not always been easy to explain that our own quarantine staff are men in buckram not intended for active use, and only retained, in the Russian entry, owing to a tradition of which the origin is almost lost in obscurity.

Henceforward the Solent will know them no more; the ancient men-of-war (having been lately offered to several sanitary authorities as floating hospitals) will be broken up, and yachtsmen at Cowes will miss some familiar and picturesque objects.—London Times.

A NEW MILITARY BICYCLE.

An American officer has invented a new type of military bicycle, which, like the old one now in use in the French army, can be folded up and carried on the cyclist's back over humped and uneven ground. In the middle of the machine the upper and lower bars of the frame have socket joints which fasten together with pins. The strength of the frame is in no way impaired by these joints, as has been proved by a number of severe tests. This arrangement differs from that adopted for the French military folding cycle, in which the front and back parts of the frame are joined by a single bar with a kind of hinged elbow joint. The rifle is carried in front of the machine, being fastened, muzzle downwards, to the steering wheel and the left side of the front wheel fork at the hub, the butt projecting above the handle bar.

ONE HONEST MAN.

Dear Editor:—Please inform you a readers, that if written to confidentially I will mail in a sealed letter, particulars of a genuine, honest, home cure by which I was permanently restored to health and many vigor, after years of suffering from nervous debility, weakness, night losses and was, sunk on parts. I was robbed and strangled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but, thank heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong, and wish to make this certain means of cure known to all sufferers. I have nothing to sell, and want no money, but being a firm believer in the universal brotherhood of man, I am desirous of helping the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness. I promise you perfect secrecy, and as I do not wish to expose myself either, please address simply: P. O. Box 388, London, Ont.

Palmistry.

Lillian Field, scientific Palmist, gives written or verbal delineations of character from the reading of the hand. Hours, 9 to 12 and 2 to 6. Wilson Hotel, Yates street. 1014-16

NOTICE.

Chatham street, between Cook and Quadra, is closed to traffic. E. A. WILMOT, City Engineer.

NOTICE.

Until further notice, and subject to the requirements of the train service, the N. X. railway selling tickets will be available to the public, at its own risk, for general traffic from 6 to 9:30 a.m. from 1 a.m. to 12 noon, and from 1 to 10 p.m. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen. Supt.

LOOK AT THESE PRICES

Small Silver Spoons, guaranteed best quality	\$3.00
Large Tea Spoons, " " "	3.25
Dessert Spoons, " " "	4.75
Table Spoons, " " "	5.50
Dessert Forks, " " "	4.75
Medium Forks, " " "	5.00
Dessert Knives, " " "	4.25
Medium Knives, " " "	4.50

....COME AND SEE THE GOODS....

DAVIDSON BROS.

The Jewellers,

59 Government St.

...WILLS'...

Navy Cut Tobacco.

E. A. MORRIS,

TOBACCONIST,

COLONIST BLOCK.

Plenty of Plums

FOR PRESERVING....

VERY FINE

DAMSONS and GREENGAGES

ALSO

Fruit Jars, all sizes. Cheap.

Erskine, Wall & Co.

CORNER GOVERNMENT AND FORT ST.

HUTCHISON & GILBERT

ALL KINDS OF

ELECTRICAL and BICYCLE WORK.

Expert Work a Specialty. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

36 Fort Street.

Five Sisters Block.



USE

OCEAN WAVE BAKING POWDER.

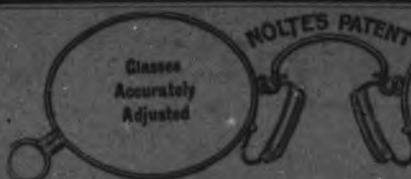
NOTHING EQUAL FOR THE MONEY.

....FOR....

SEAGRAM'S WHISKEY

THE SOLE AGENTS ARE

R. P. RITHET & CO., Ltd., Wharf St.



Glasses Accurately Adjusted

F. W. Rolfe & Co. The Opticians 37 Fort Street.